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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The production of silk annually reaches over one million pounds.

An estimation of the world's population, just made, places the figures at 1,554,000,000.

It seems an oddity, but it is true, nevertheless, maintains the New York Times, that Michigan raises twice as many peaches as Delaware.

It will cost $4,000,000 to blast the rocks out of the so-called "iron gates" of the Danube River. The Austrian Government is levying tolls on passing vessels to pay for the cost of the work.

Halliday, the inventor of the cable street-car system, says that the sight of six horses vainly endeavoring to draw a car up a steep hill in San Francisco first suggested to him the foundation for his invention.

The tea trade in Japan is constantly increasing while that of China is diminishing. The increase is at the rate of more than 3,500,000 pounds yearly. Most of the Japanese tea is consumed in the United States and Canada.

"We are reminded," muses the Boston Globe, "how quickly events become ancient, by the death of Mrs. James K. Polk. Polk's administration seems almost as far off as the Trojan war, and yet his widow has just died. So many great events have come between our time and Polk's that he seems like a figure of the ancient world."

The British Government has sent to British Columbia an officer to inspect its defenses and to report upon the best plans to materially augment its protection against the invasion of an enemy. This looks to the New York Mail and Express as if John Bull was fearful of the approach of the Russian Bear.

"Talk about your Leonidases and your Julius Caesars!" exclaims the New York Commercial Advertiser. "But when Mrs. Wesley Gormley of Newcastle, Penn., jammed her hand down a bulldog's throat to save her child, she showed that a mother's courage is equal to that of any hero of them all."

New York city is paying annually nearly $4,000,000 to care for its pauper population. There can be no doubt asserts the Herald of that city, that much of it goes to the encouragement of pauperism. There are plague spots which breed both pauperism and crime, either permitted or licensed by the city, and in so far as all this could be cured or prevented, the city is responsible for the manufacture of the evil which she has so dearly to pay. It would be easier and less expensive to cure and prevent pauperism and crime than it is to support it. The cost of the paupers in public institutions in 1890 was $1,949,100. The cost in private institutions from public funds in 1890 was $1,845,872, making a total of $3,794,972.

In Sweden philanthropy has seized upon the schools now as the vehicle of teaching the children the cleanliness that is next to godliness. The chief parochial school in Stockholm has introduced winter bathing as a feature, with great caution apparently, lest the innovation excite prejudice, for the report says that the children are given a bath every three weeks. Now that the thing is in running order a hundred children can be washed in three hours. The boys took readily to the scheme; the girls, for some reason, did not. Of 40 girls in one class that averaged 13 years of age, only 16 had ever known the luxury of a bath in winter. The teachers report that the effect on the children is beneficial in every way, especially since they have got on terms with the soap, which at first they were shy of.

The Christian World considers that a singular comment on the precarious conditions of European peace was afforded by the warlike pageantry which surrounded every step of the Emperor of Germany on his recent visit to Great Britain. The imperial guest visited no factories or railway centres. It was a case of soldiers after breakfast, soldiers in the afternoon, and military guards of honor on his journeys here and there. Such was the order of the day. "To see British citizens at work in shop, or counting-house, or mill, would have been of little or no interest; they must be drawn away from their work, they must be rigged out and armed as soldiers, they must be ranged in regimental ranks at Wimbledon, and march past, as an army with banners, before they have the slightest attraction for our imperial guest." And yet, comments the New York Observer, this is the sovereign who was quoted as proposing a general disarmament through Europe. This will not come about just yet. While emperors are mortal military display will be an accessory of royalty far too gratifying to part with. Of far more value, however, is the industrial display that makes up so large a portion of our American parades.

Noblesse Oblige.

If I am weak and you are strong,
Why then, why then,
To you the braver deeds belong;
And so, again,
If you have gifts and I have none,
If I have shade and you have sun,
'Tis yours with freer hand to give,
'Tis yours with truer grace to live,
Than I, who, giftless, sunless, stand
With barren life and hand.

'Tis wisdom's law, the perfect code,
By love inspired;
Of him on whom much is bestowed
Is much required.
The tuneful throat is bid to sing,
The oak must reign the forest's king;
The rustling stream the wheels must move,
The beaten steel its strength must prove.
'Tis given unto the eagle's eyes
To face the midday skies.

—[Carlotta Perry, in the Argosy.

THE MAN KILLER.

BY M. QUAD.

We had almost reached the source of the Nerbudda River, in the Province of Bengal, India, when we heard of a man-eating tiger which had terrorized a space of country as large as any two counties in the state of New York. The Bengal tiger is held up by showmen and others to be the largest and fiercest in India. While this is not a fact, as all tigers are alike in disposition, and when full grown do not differ much in size, our informant put this animal down as something of a wonder. It was, he declared, the largest tiger ever seen in that district, and the animal was positively without fear. There were five native villages in the district where he roamed, and in five months he had killed and devoured over 40 people. He had finally grown so bold that most of the people had fled from the district, while the area of cultivated land had been reduced by two-thirds.

No foreigner can understand the feelings of a native of India towards this dreaded animal, the tiger. Fear and superstition and helplessness are all mixed up, and between them the beast has his own sweet way until some white man comes along and offers to rid the district of the terrible pest. The idea of whole villages being abandoned because a tiger was prowling around strikes one as absurd, but such had been the case there, and not the slightest effort had been made to kill the beast. He had become so emboldened that he would enter a village by daylight, select his victim and trot away with the poor wretch, unmindful of the hullabaloo raised by the terrified villagers who had escaped his teeth and claws.

Next morning, after receiving the news, we broke camp and marched across the country to one of the villages, arriving there about mid-afternoon. We found the entire populace shut up in their cabins and in mortal terror, as the beast had visited them the night before, broken into a cabin and killed three persons. One of these—a man—had been dragged off to the thickets, leaving a plain trail.

The village consisted of about eighty huts which were scattered over two acres of ground. To the west of it was a densely wooded country, and the thickets came down to within a few rods of the huts. The tiger had his lair in this forest, and always came down along a nullah or creek, which was dry at that season.

It is a fact that has been verified a hundred times that a man-eating tiger somehow discovers the presence of white hunters about. This fellow had been in the habit of walking into the village daily for two weeks, but we knew that he need not be expected on the first night of our arrival. We watched for him at three different points, but everything was quiet as if he had fled the neighborhood. Next day we laid our plans. The tiger might come by the nullah again, but it was more than probable that he would take some other route, I was to occupy a hut at the head of the village, the Judge one in the centre and the Colonel was to be intrenched so as to cover the usual approach.

The tents were very primitive affairs, being made of light poles and having thatched roofs. The one I occupied belonged to the family recently slaughtered by the tiger. Though knowing the great risk they ran, they had left a window at the back end unguarded. The animal had leaped in through this hole, which was eight feet above the earth, and, after killing the man, had attacked wife and child simply from a desire to slay. He had gone out of the window holding to the man's body, and had even walked through the village carrying the dead in his mouth as a cat does a mouse.

During the day they told us several stories, showing the remarkable boldness and ferocity of the beast. On his first appearance in the neighborhood he had waylaid three women going to the spring for water. This was about an hour before sundown. He killed two and terribly clawed the third before she got away. He did not drag the bodies away or eat any portion of them, and that was proof that he killed for the sake of killing and was far more dangerous than the average man-eater.

The day being cloudy, the tiger would probably visit the village a little earlier than usual, if at all. At 4 o'clock we ordered all the people to retire to their tents, and soon thereafter the three of us took up our stations, each of us having a man to keep us company. My hut was broadside to the thicket, but the door faced the other way. There was a large window at one end about eight feet from the ground, and door and window were well secured. Several port-holes had been made in the walls, and I felt that I could give a good account of the tiger should he appear in my neighborhood. It cleared off at sunset, and a full moon came up to make the village light as day. While I watched at the back of the hut the native took the front, and after two long hours had gone by without an alarm he came over to me and said:

"The beast knows the white hunters are here, and he dare not show his face. He may even have even left the neighborhood."

I lay back on my elbow on the dirt floor to coverse with him, and a quarter of an hour had slipped away when we heard a heavy breathing at the door of the hut. This door, or opening, had been made secure with poles placed up and down and across. The squares were about six inches in diameter, and as we turned our heads it was to find the tiger's nose thrust through one of these openings. The brute had got into the village without anyone seeing him, and our first intimation of his presence was a snuffling growl. There he stood, looking in the moonlight as big as a yearling steer, and as we turned on him he uttered a growl which paralyzed me for thirty seconds.

"Shoot, Sahib—for God's sake, shoot him!" cried the native, as he grovelled on the floor in terror.

I had to struggle up and get my rifle, which was leaning against the wall, and by the time I had it in hand and had turned about the beast was gone. We knew where he had gone to, though. He had sprung upon the roof, and as he trotted about his weight shook the cabin to its foundations. The cunning old beast knew what I was in there for, and he didn't propose to become a target. After walking about for three or four minutes he coolly lay down and rolled about, as if in play. The dry grasses may have tickled his hide, for he set up a loud purring, and seemed to be greatly enjoying himself.

I set the native, who had a shotgun, at one of the port-holes, and I took another myself, but the tiger seemed to divine our positions. When he finally leaped down it was at such a point that we could not reach him. We could follow him with our eyes, however. He went trotting down the street, stopping here and there to investigate a hut, and but for the native I should have left our shelter and tried to get a shot at him.

"Don't go, Sahib; for the love of heaven, don't go!" pleaded the badly frightened man. "Everybody is secure and the tiger knows it. He has seen us. He knows you are a white hunter. He runs away thinking you will be foolish enough to follow. Take my word for it, it is a trick of his."

So it seemed to be. We had scarcely lost sight of him down the street when we heard him leap upon the roof again. He had doubled back upon us. After reaching the roof he remained quiet for five minutes, but then, hearing us move about, he jumped down and trotted off again. We just got a glimpse of him as he disappeared in the direction of the nullah. Three or four minutes later we heard a wild shout, and the native with me cried out:

"The tiger has seized some of the villagers and is off to the thickets!"

Every native in that village knew the danger of quitting his hut that night, but one of them, waking out of his sleep and feeling thirsty, decided to open the door and secure a drink from a calabash kept in a hole in the earth at the back end of the hut. He did not even stop to look out to see if the tiger was abroad. The incident shows the strange recklessness of the natives in general, and explains how it comes about that the loss of life in that country from wild beasts is so appallingly great. The man was no sooner outdoors than the tiger seized him and rolled him over and over. He was then gripped by the left shoulder, given a twist which threw his body over the tiger's back, and the beast came walking up the street with his burden as cool as you please. I could not fire at him from that side until he should reach the door, though we could watch him through the crevices of the wall.

The beast did not come quite to the door, but lay down just where I could not reach him and began to play with the dead body. He rolled it over and over, struck it with his paws, and in other ways reminded us of a cat playing with a mouse. Fortunately for the poor native, he was killed when first attacked. I was closely watching every movement of the beast, and by and by as he rolled about, he came within range. I got one shot and that inflicted only a flesh wound. The instant the bullet struck him he uttered a terrible roar and rushed at the wicket, and threw himself against it with such force that the whole hut trembled. Standing on his hind legs he used teeth and claws to try and pull the poles away, and he did not cease his efforts until I gave him another bullet. Then he sprang upon the roof and for the next ten minutes lay there growling in a way to make our hair stand up.

Meanwhile, all the dogs in the village were barking, and every family had been roused. The noise ought to have frightened the tiger away, but instead of retiring to the thicket he leaped down to the street, seized the dead man about the middle, and with no effort at all regained the roof. What I feared was that he would tear a hole through the thatch and leap down on us, but this idea did not seem to occur to him. He was severely but not mortally wounded, and his actions showed that he had been rendered doubly savage. While he was growling and mauling the body about I got his exact location, and although there wasn't one chance in fifty of the bullet hitting him, I stood beneath him and fired through the thatch. Oddly enough, the bullet struck and killed him, though in his dying agonies he uncovered almost half the roof, and would have been down upon us in a minute more. He was, according to the official records kept at Nagpoor, the largest and heaviest tiger whose death was ever recorded there, and it was put down against him that he had destroyed forty-three people in that one district.—[New York World.

The Boers of South Africa.

The Boer farmer personifies useless idleness, writes Lord Randolph Churchill. Occupying a farm of from six thousand to ten thousand acres, he contents himself with raising a herd of a few hundred head of cattle, which are left almost entirely to the care of the native whom he employs. It may be asserted, generally with truth, that he never plants a tree, never digs a well, never makes a road, never grows a blade of corn. Rough and ready cultivation of the soil by the natives he to some extent permits, but agriculture and the agriculturist he holds alike in great contempt. He passes his day doing absolutely nothing beyond smoking and drinking coffee. He is perfectly uneducated.

His simple ignorance is unfathomable. And this, in sublime composure, he shares with his wife, his sons and his daughters, being proud that his children should grow up as ignorant, as uncultivated, as hopelessly unprogressive as himself. In the winter time he moves with his herd of cattle into the better pastures and milder climate of the low country veldt and lives as idly and uselessly in his wagon as he does in his farmhouse.

The summer sees him returning home, and so on year after year, generation after generation, the Boer farmer drags out the most degraded and ignoble existence ever experienced by a race with any pretentions to civilization.

I have, I must admit, met some persons in government circles and elsewhere of Boer or Dutch birth who are entirely excluded from the scope of these remarks, whose manners were polite and amiable, who were anxious to show kindness and hospitality, and whose conversation was distinguished by original ideas and liberal sentiments.

These, however, are but bright exceptions. I speak of the nation as a whole, as I think I have seen it. I turn my back gladly on these people, hastening northward to lands possessing, I hope, equal wealth, brighter prospects, reserved for more worthy possessors and entitled to happier destinies. I rejoice, after all that I have seen in the Transvaal, that the country and the people of the Matabeli and the Mashona have been rescued in the nick of time, owing to the genius of Mr. Rhodes and the tardy vigor of the British government, from the withering and mortal grasp of the Boer.—[New York Herald.

Queen Victoria's Mechanical Device.

For many years Queen Victoria has had a mechanical device to assist her to rise in her carriage and bow in response to the cheers of the people. A public procession is, for her, a serious matter, as the cheering is almost continuous and she is forced in some way to respond or lose her reputation for politeness. The device is under the seat of her carriage and consists of an arrangement of very strong springs. They are held down by some contrivance for the purpose until she wishes to rise, when she touches a key and at once the springs are released and flying upward force her into a half-standing position and support her there. In this way she is relieved of the labor of rising twenty times every quarter of an hour, a task, which to a woman of her age and weight, would be very arduous.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN ELEPHANT RANCH

The Novel Sheme of an Enterprising Californian.

He Proposes to Raise Elephants for Various Uses.

It was several years ago that people ceased to be surprised at anything which California does. It has come to be accepted without question that everything in either the animal or the vegetable kingdoms will thrive there. It must seem the most natural thing in the world to get any kind of fruit from California, even if it never before grew outside the limits of Far Cathay, and as for animals, California is expected in a few years to produce so many ostrich feathers that it will not pay the African growers to set an ostrich. Therefore the proposition of Anson Newbuary of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, awakens no surprise.

What Mr. Newbuary proposes to do, as we learn from an interview in the Los Angeles Mirror, is to raise elephants in Southern California. He is enthusiastic on the subject and says that he will have an elephant ranch in operation inside of one year. Mr. Newbuary does not propose to grow circus elephants, but rather elephants which will be useful The ornamental elephant, Mr. Newbuary explains, is all right, and when he put puts his first flock on the market he will have no objection to selling to circus-men if they will pay enough, but he points out that elephant raising can never be made a leading state industry in California if growers have to depend on the circus and menagerie demand. Some practical use must be found for elephants, and Newbuary feels confident that this will be a simple matter. When his first herd is maturing he will educate the public up to elephants.

In the first place, Mr. Newbuary points out that elephant meat is an excellent article of food. All African explorers speak highly of elephant steaks. The full-grown elephant weighs about 7000 pounds, and Mr. Newbuary estimates that he can count on some 3000 pounds of first-class meat from each animal. In twenty-five years he expects to see elephant meat for sale in all markets., Steaks as big as bed mattresses will hang up on all sides, and French elephant chops with handles on them six feet long will lie on the counters. Elephant hides, he thinks, will be found valuable for leather, slightly thick, perhaps, but it can be split. Then there is the ivory, always in good demand. The clip of wool from an elephant will, of course, he admits, be small, but there were formerly woolly animals of the elephant kind, and he does not see why careful breeding may not revive the species. Fine all California elephants' wool clothes he considers a possibility of the future. But it is not alone in these ways that Mr. Newbuary expects to be able to teach California to profit from the elephant. It is a powerful and intelligent animal, and as a beast of burden will be as successful in California as in India. It can be readily broken to harness and can draw enormous loads. Nor does he despair altogether of the elephant as a driving animal. He thinks it not unlikely that the California trotting elephant may be evolved as the American trotting horse has been. Cabmen may yet call out: "Keb, sir! keb! Nice closed keb and rapid elephant!" Of course as a saddle beast the elephant has already proved its superiority in the Orient. Its gait, however, at present is irregular, but Mr. Newbuary sees no reason why it may not be taught a graceful canter and a swinging gallop. But the most practical place where the elephant can be put to immediate usefulness, Mr. Newbuary considers to be the orange groves. "In picking oranges," says Mr. Newbuary, "the trained elephant would be a great success. He would come as a boon to orange growers. He could readily reach all over the tree with his trunk and carefully pick the fruit and place it in a bag hung around his neck, or in a basket tied on his back. He could pick more oranges in a day than ten men, and would never strike for bigger wages or flirt with the hired girl. If I were asked to name in three words the hope of California for the future, I should answer, "Elephants, elephants, elephants."

As we intimated in the first place, California has produced so much that is marvellous that it would be rash to predict anything but success for the new elephant project. We conceive that Mr. Newbuary may be a little too enthusiastic about the elephant as a trotter, but on many other points he may be well within bounds. We hope that he may be able to give his idea a fair trial.—[New York Tribune.

It Will be Chilly for Him.

Humker (who wants to propose)—Miss Scadds, let us go out on the porch. Shall I get your wrap?

Miss Scadds—Thanks, but I shan't need it. You might put on your overcoat, however.

Pillows.

The use of a pillow is not a matter of mere blind usage. It has a physiological basis. We sleep, for the most part, on the side, and without a pillow the head would be uncomfortably and harmfully lower than the body.

It will be remembered that Jacob, when fleeing from Esau, took a stone for a pillow. He needed something better than a stone presented itself. Such practices are common in Africa at the present day. Bishop Taylor probably found it convenient, if not necessary, to take up with them in his travels in that land; for on his return to this country, he rejected the soft pillows of his friendly hosts, and, sometimes at least, substituted one of books.

Some people rest the neck instead of the head on hard pillows. In Africa extraordinary headgears make this practice necessary, and many a civilized woman has been compelled by a somewat similar coiffure to forego both the pillow and the recumbent position.

A consideration of the physiological reason for pillows will suggest their proper thickness. They should merely bring the head to the natural level. Some pillows are much too thick. By bending the neck unduly, they interfere with the outflow of the venous blood from the head. The pillow that just fills up the space above the shoulder best suits its end.

Again, pillows of feathers are objectionable. While they furnish the needed support for the head, they are too heating, as they have a remarkable capacity for holding and accumulating heat.

It should be remembered that more blood, and hence more heat, goes to the head than to any other part of the body. Head-heating pillows are against the wholesome maxim, "Keep the feet warm, but the head cool." There is nothing better than the hair pillow.

Further, the pillow is for the head not for the shoulders. To rest the shoulders on the pillow defeats the very end for which it is used.

Finally special care should be taken of infants in this matter. We have seen their heads sunken deep in the softest and thickest of pillows, and their faces, as a natural consequence, covered with great beads of perspiration. It is no wonder that children so treated die.—[Youth's Companion.

Fruitful Hardship.

The census of several leading nations has been taken lately, and with greater exactitude in the chief foreign countries than we have as yet found possible here. Among the 40,000,000 persons in the Austrian empire, scarcely a dozen were discovered whose years exceed ninety-nine, and in Europe generally it is observed that while the average of age attained is distinctly increased the number reaching great longevity is as much diminished. One point of significant and instructive evidence is afforded by these cases of long life, as indeed by others generally in all times and countries. Universally the centenarians were trained in youth to what we are apt to call hardships—that is, to steady industry, plain diet, active outdoor labor, and exposure to weather, and they preserved these habits. An Englishman, William Hampson, hale at 110, has lived in an unhealthy neighborhood and in poverty, yet the early hardening of his constitution enabled him to resist the arrows which death had dealt freely around him in his later years. A Tyrolese woman, Maria Geisler, has always lived in the pure air of her native district, ever in practice of regular labor and use of plain food; at 102 she recovered well from a severe illness and regained her health and fair looks, as if age had ceased to add further wrinkles to her honest and good humored face. With us, former slaves are most frequent among the very long-lived, and this corroborates the fact stated.—[New York Tribune.

Winged Lunch-fiends.

A German resident of Guayaquil, Ecuador, describes from personal observations the habits of a pair of condors which to the best of his belief must have their nest somewhere in the upper Andes of Ecuador. Twice a day—once at 9 a. m. and again about 4 p. m.—the giant vultures appear on the Bay of Changa to help themselves to the shellfish stranded by the waves of the tide or the refuse left behind by a crew of tortoise hunters. The process of personal refreshment occupies them about half an hour, after which they select a few portable scraps and soar off in a northeasterly direction, toward the highlands of Rio Tambo. With the aid of a good telescope, they can be seen crossing the line of the coast-range and continuing their way in the direction of the grand central chain, in a bee-line about 200 English miles from tide-water. One of the birds can be recognized by a gap in the edge feathers of his left wing, and in spite of that impediment, must travel an average of 5600 miles a week for alimentary purposes.—[New York Voice.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA'S Exposition building will cost $75,000.

THE Florida Horticultural Society has asked for three acres in which to show an orange grove and make a fruit display.

SOUTH DAKOTA is now engaged in raising $80,000 for its representation at the Exposition. It proposes to erect a building 144 feet square.

BIDS are soon to be invited for 450,000 square feet of sidewalks for the Exposition grounds. These walks, for the most part, will be forty feet wide.

INDIANA will have a $100,000 building at the Fair. It will not cost that much, however, as a large share of the material, all of which will come from that State, will be donated.

THERE will be not less than twenty-five restaurants, as well as numerous cafes, in the Exposition buildings. It is the intention of the Exposition authorities to protect visitors from exhorbitant coarges.

IT is expected that there will be fully 3'00 dogs entered in the Exposition bench show. The various kennel clubs propose to supplement the already satisfactory premium list by a number of very handsome medals.

THE total expense of organization, administration and operation of the Exposition is estimated at nearly $5,000,000. This takes no account of the sums to be spent by the Government, the States or foreign nations.

THE State Department at Washington has been notified that Russia has appointed its royal World's Fair Commission, and that the President of it is Privy Councillor Bear, Director of the Department of Finance.

FRANCE has asked 25,000 and The Hague 11,000 square feet of space for their picture exhibits alone. Until recently it was thought that the weakest feature of the Exposition would be its fine arts exhibit. Now, however, it is believed that this will be one of the best of all.

THE owners of one of the finest business corners in Chicago have decided to erect a $1,000,000 sixteen-story building to be called "The Columbus," in honor of America's discover The plans contemplate a structure strikingly artistic and ornate in appearance, of the Spanish style of architecture.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company intends to frame handsomely the first telegraph message ever sent, which was in May, 1844, and exhibit it in the Electrical Department at the Exposition. The message was received by Professor Morse at the Capitol in Washington, from an assistant in Annapolis.

THE American Pomological Society, at its recent annual meeting in Washington, decided to make an exhibit classified by State and county associations, and also by individuals; and it appointed a World's Fair committee of six to confer with the Horticultural Department, and to perfect arrangements.

IT is not thought probable, now, that there will be any tower at the World's Fair. The projectors of the most promising tower scheme abandoned it when they found that they would have to take down their tower when the exposition closed, because the Park Commissioners refused to grant any subsequent use of a site.

DR. BERTOLLITE, Commissioner of the La Platte Republics, has informed the Latin American Department that he is endeavoring to secure for the Exposition a colony of lace makers and gold and silver workers from Paraguay. These people are ingenious, their product being equal to that of the Brussels working women, and the fact that they use vegetable fibre exclusively makes their work of even greater value and interest.

Aside from the cost of the great building, which will be not far from $7,000,000, the following are among the sums which have been or will be spent in preparation of the Exposition grounds: Grading and filling, $450,000; landscape gardening, $333,500; viaducts and bridges, $125,000; piers, $70,000; waterway improvements, $225,000; railways, $500,000; steam plant, $300,000; electric lighting, $1,500,000; statuary, $100,000; vases, lamps, etc., $50,000; lake front adornment, $200,000; water supply and sewerage, $600,000; other expenses $1,000,000, total, $5,943,500.

BLOWN FIFTY FEET.

Eleven Wounded, Three Fatally, by a Locomotive Explosion.

Shortly before 4 o'clock on a recent after noon a terrible explosion rent the air at the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad Company at South Park, St. Paul, Minn.

As soon as the smoke and noise had subsided agonizing groans were heard in the debris of the wreck.

The employes in the shops had been repairing an old engine, and, having completed the work, decided to test the boiler. Doubtless too much steam was put on, for the boiler exploded with terrible velocity, and eleven persons were injured, three of them fatally.

Five of the victims were terribly mutilated, and were picked up unconscious. The others were quite badly injured and taken to their homes.

The three who were fatally injured were conveyed by a special train to the Union Depot, and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

L. F. Newton, a clerk in the company's office, who was an eye witness of the accident, said:

"The engine had just been brought out of the shops, Hostler May being in charge. Suddenly the explosion occurred and I saw May shoot up in the air and come down behind some freight cars fifty feet away. Clancy, who was standing near, was thrown two car lengths away. The explosion tore the firebox out and ripped open the right side of the boiler

"The boiler head was blown a hundred feet away and through the machine shop door."

FUNERAL OF KING KARL.

The Kaiser and Other Notables Attend the Services.

The funeral of the dead King Karl of Wurtemburg took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Stuttgart, Germany. A memorial service was held in the Marble Room.

The catafalque was surmounted by a handsome baldachin of black velvet, embroidered with silver. The casket was covered with a red velvet pall, heavily embroidered and fringed with gold. Beside the casket, reposing upon richly embroidered velvet cushions, were the crown, sceptre, sword and other insignia of royalty.

The royal family of Wurtemberg, the Emperor of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, all the prominent public officials, a number of Generals and representatives of the clergy of high rank from all parts of the Empire, were present at the ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the service the casket was placed in a richly draped funeral car and was conveyed to the old castle of the kings of Wurtemberg. The procession passed through the streets of Stuttgart amid the tolling of bells in all the churches.

After these services, the coffin was lowered into the royal vault. When it had been placed in the niche awaiting it in the vault, Emperor William, accompanied by the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and all the Princes and Princesses, descended and witnessed the blessing of the body.

AN AERONAUT KILLED.

A Youth, Caught in the Ropes, Causes a Startling Accident.

Just as a balloon was ascending from the fair grounds at Greenup, Ill., Alexander Gordon, a youth, became entangled in the ropes attached to the parachute and was then carried up head hanging downward. In his struggles he caught the rops that releases the parachute, and he and the aeronaut were thrown to the ground, eighty feet below.

The balloonist, William Kesser, of Louisville, Ky., was killed, and Gordon was seriously injured.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

TIERNAN leads the New Yorks at the bat.

IN the South the bleachers are called "sunset seats."

THE Louisvilles wound up the season in great style.

NEW YORK is fourth in fielding and Brooklyn is eighth.

THE Honolulus are the champions of Hawaii for 1891.

ONLY 210 people witnessed the last Chicago game at Cincinnati.

THERE will be no change in Cleveland's outfield next season.

INDOOR baseball clubs are already being organized in Chicago.

THE Brooklyn team are the poorest baseball runners in the profession.

BOSTON'S League team has broken the 1891 record for consecutive victories.

THE New Yorks took ten out of sixteen games from the Brooklyn team this season.

THE best batting in a series was done by Chicago, with a record of .305 against Cleveland.

BROOKLYN leads the League in stolen bases, having pilfered 351. New York only stole 215.

TUCKER, of the Boston League club, bats equally as well right-handed as he does left-handed.

NINETEEN straight victories is a fine record for the Boston League team to close the season with.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is at home at second base. He has been playing a great game in that position.

PHILADELPHIA claims the credit for having made the most double plays this season, the number being 113.

EIGHT players in the League and nineteen in the Association have batting averages better than .340.

DURING the season just closed Charlie Zimmer, of Cleveland, caught 116 games and Clements, of Philadelphia, 107.

THIRD baseman Shindle, recently released by the Philadelphia League Club, has come to terms with Pittsburg for next season.

THE prestige of the New Yorks has been sadly impaired, and possibly an Association club in New York would have a chance for life now.

MARK BALDWIN, of Pittsburg, is undoubtedly the champion wind fanner of the League. In forty-one games he struck out sixty-one times.

AT Victoria, British Columbia, Indians now have a full-fledged nine, with a curve pitcher, a clever catcher and all other modern improvements.

GLASSCOCK'S batting this year has been remarkably poor for that usually heavy batter. The New York's shortstop may be expected to pick up next year.

BROWN leads the sluggers of the Association in long hits, contributing fifty-six, including twenty-eight doubles, twenty-one triples and seven home runs. Milligan has made fifty-two, Brouthers forty-seven, Larkin forty-five, Farrell forty-three, and Duffy forty.

IT was Cleveland gave Chicago her death blow. Chicago is the second team that Cleveland has downed for pennant honors in the race, and strange to say the team that it helps this year by defeating Chicago—the Bostons—was the identical club it knocked down in the close race of 1889.

THERE are five men on the Boston Association Club, each of whom has made over 100 runs this year. They are: Brown, 171; Duffy, 146; Brouthers, 111; Radford, 100, and Farrell, 102. Whereas in the entire League but two men—Latham and Hamilton—have made over 100 runs each.

STOVEY of Boston, leads the League in long hits, sixty-two—twenty-nine doubles, seventeen triples and sixteen home runs. Tiernan of New York, has made fifty-six. Davis of Cleveland, forty-eight. Connor of New York, forty-seven. Beckley of Philadelphia, forty-three. Anson and Ryan of Chicago, forty-one.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE German Kaiser is an inveterate smoker.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE will pass the winter in Florence, Italy.

THE royal families of Russia and Greece are now visiting in Denmark.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS was born on a farm and realized his first coin selling eggs.

THE late W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., was a director in railroad companies owning 22,000 miles of road.

ENOCH PRATT, the Baltimore banker, who at the age of eighty-three is as chipper as he was fifty years ago, never wore spectacles.

THE Duke of Nassau, although seventy-five years old, is still hale and hearty. He has a fortune of $25,000,000, and is believed to be the richest prince in Europe.

THE Shah of Persia has been in retirement lately, because by mistake, he used a rheumatic lotion instead of hair dressing and turned his hair a beautiful myrtle color.

AUTHOR HOWELLS is one of the neatest of men in his attire. He spends six hours a day at his desk, writing usually from 9 till 3, with no midday lunch to divert his thoughts.

So far from being slothful, the Sultan of Turkey is one of the busiest monarchs in Europe. He possesses a wide knowledge of geography, of international law and of European politics.

DON CARLOS, pretender to the throne of Spain, who is living at the present time in Venice, is said to be badly in need of money. He was obliged, according to reports, to pawn his jewels a short time ago.

THE man behind the throne in Russia is Constantine Petrovitch Probedonostzeff, the highest civil official in the empire. He is the practical head of the Russian Church and the most intimate adviser of the Czar.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, preserves the more important of his letters in a fireproof vault in his Mansfield library. His correspondence has always been voluminous and he has destroyed only the unimportant letters.

QUEEN VICTORIA proposes to confer upon President Carnot, of France, the highest grade of the Order of the Bath. The conferring of this order on the President of a Republic is said to be an unprecedented distinction.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is a young man who wears eye-glasses and dresses in the height of fashion. He is a favorite in society. His business is that of a lumber dealer.

WHEN he visited America in 1881 the late General Boulanger showed nothing of the fop in his dress or of the snob in his manner. He wore but one of his medals, and that pinned inconspicuously on his vest, where it was practically concealed by his coat.

A DOG'S FIDELITY.

He Lay Beside His Master and in Front of an Approaching Train.

Engineer Arnon, of the express bound during a recent night for Shamokin, Penn., on the Lehigh Valley line, saw an object on the track ahead.

He reversed his engine and succeeded in stopping the train some distance away.

The fireman got off to remove the obstruction, and on approaching found a ferocious bulldog lying alongside his master, who was across the track in a drunken stupor. The dog was very vicious and leaped at the fireman, who, however, escaped and ran back for assistance.

An attempt was made to shoot the dog, but this could not be done without endangering the man's life. Finally a friend of the drunken man came along, and, coaxing the animal away, the man was removed and the train proceeded after a delay of over half an hour.

GEORGE W. TRUITT, a well-known cotton grower, says that the cotton crop of the present year will fall fully one-third short of last year. He thinks three hot days—August 10, 11 and 12—did the cotton great damage and was the cause of the decrease. He estimates that the crop of the South was cut off 1,500,000 bales by that hot wave.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday,

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

OUR INCREASING FOREIGN MARKETS.

The constraint of circumstances, friendly negotiations and policy of international reciprocity are opening the markets of the world to the free admission of all our leading productions. The free admission of live pigs and hog products into France and Germany will prove of immense advantage to our commerce, while the reciprocity which went into effect between the United States and St Domingo and with the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, September 1, will result in even greater and more important advantages to our people and country.

The new policy of the Harrison and Blaine administration will increase our markets of salted or smoked meats, rye, buckwheat, starch, cottonseed and oil, hay, fruits, vegetables, wagons, sewing machines, petroleum, coal, ice, woods in trunks and logs and in manufactured form. Corn and corn meal are admitted at a very low figure, and wheat and wheat flour after January 1, 1892, Under the full treaty with Spain the list of articles to be admitted free or at reduced rates of duty is very large.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

As the CAROLINIAN understands it, the organized movement of the farmers of the country is to control the sale of their own products by selling directly to consumers and suppress the gambling combines that have been absolutely controlling these sales. The farmers are the owners of the land, the producers of what feeds all the people, and, too, they are really a power in the country, and while they are determined to exact justice for themselves the intelligent among them are equally strongly resolved that like justice shall be meted out to all other legitimate business interests in order that the greatest possible prosperity may be secured for the whole people.

May God bless, protect and make happy all her life, the winsome wee baby that came to the home of ex-President Cleveland a few weeks ago. All the people of the United States admire the baby's mother for the noble manner in which she represents the women of the United States and they will join with the CAROLINIAN in the National hope that that blessed little baby will not be compelled by any false notions of pride or fashion to draw its nourishment from a bottle.

Over $12,000,000 of foreign gold has arrived in the United States since our new crop of wheat began to move, and nearly $7,000,000 more is on the way. All our gold will be back before Christmas and we will gain more than Europe has ever taken from us in one year during the present crop. Get into line and work for the utmost limit of general prosperity.

Senator Sherman has declined to meet a party named Seitz in Ohio, who is running on a third party ticket for Governor, in joint debate. Now we shall see Seitz swell up, although we never had knowledge of his existence before. Honest John is too old to go gunning for snipe, no matter how defiantly the little fellow may teeter back and forth on his attenuated legs.

The Agricultural Department at Washington gives out that since the embargo against American hog products have been raised by France and Germany there has never been a single complaint from those countries as to the quality or condition of the shipments, of which there have been many.

The decrease in the interest and non-interest bearing debt during the month of September was $18,822,238. This is doing pretty well for a time when, according to Democratic predictions, the Treasury is bankrupt.

The farmer can now, from the products of his capital and labor, buy more for his house and his farm than he ever could before. No free trade scheme can ever put him in better condition, or half as good.

The home market is always the best for farm products. Statistics show that in regions where there is a home demand prices are higher than they are in regions that depend on foreign markets.

So the Cleveland baby is going to be called Ruth. Ruth was a gleaner, and her latest namesake has already harvested immense popularity.

Senator Vance is in Rome with his family. He will return to the United States about the last of this month.

The foreign outlook for American meats is better than it has been for years and is increasing right along.

Every official report gives positive proof of the grand manner in which the business legislation of the Republican Congress is extending the trade of this Nation. The value of merchandise exported from the United States during the twelve months ending August 31, 1891, was $909,264,438. The figures in 1890 were $856,480,061. The value of the imports in 1891 was $839,093,241, and for 1890, $791,515,437.

Protection and Reciprocity are the main principles of Republicanism.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1891.

The President and his official advisers formed what may be aptly called a "happy family" at the last Cabinet meeting, and there was ample cause for happiness on the part of the men who control and shape the policy of the present administration, which promises to occupy a proud position in the history of our country, particularly that portion treating of the enlargement and extension of American commerce with foreign countries. Although the official announcement cannot yet be made it is known that a reciprocity agreement has been made with Germany that will either allow American wheat to enter that country free of duty or admit all American grain at a merely nominal duty. Isn't that good news? Particularly when it is estimated that Germany, on account of her short crop, will want at least a hundred million bushels of our surplus wheat this year. There was also another cause for rejoicing at the Cabinet meeting. Minister Porter, who represents the United States at Rome, Italy, has succeeded in getting the Italian government to follow the lead of Germany and Denmark and agree to remove all restrictions upon the importation of American pork. No wonder Secretary Rusk's kindly face beams these days. He accepted the Agricultural portfolio because he believed that he could be of service to the farmers of the country, and he is justly proud to be a member of an administration which has already done more for American farmers than any single administration in the history of the country. Reciprocity has extended and will continue to extend our commerce, while the meat inspection law, the passage of which was largely due to the personal efforts of Secretary Rusk is nobly doing its part towards enriching the American farmer.

The democrats have been unusually unfortunate in their recent mistatements. Everybody remembers the announcement made with a great flourish of trumpets in democratic newspapers about the time that Hon Frederick Douglas resigned as U. S. Minister to Hayti, to the effect that Mr. Douglas was very much down on the administration and that he proposed leading a revolt among the colored voters against Mr. Harrison's renomination. Of course nobody who know Mr. Douglas placed the slightest credence in the story at the time it was started, and now for the benefit of those who do not know him, it can be stated that he made the most effective denial possible, in a lecture here this week, by announcing himself as being in favor of a second term for Mr. Harrison.

The loss of the U. S. S. Despatch, which for some years has been known as the "President's boat," removes a vessel that has long been called by sailors a "Jonah," because of the many accidents which have happened to her. It is probable that she would have been condemned soon, if she had not been wrecked.

Secretary Tracy and Commander Folger, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the navy, paid an official visit to the Bethlehem Iron Works at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, this week, in order to inspect the forging of the steel that is being used to make the new guns for our navy, guns which experts pronounce to be the best of their class in the world. The Secretary expressed himself as being pleased with what he saw.

The Ecumenical conference of our Methodist brethren entered upon its second week with unabated interest. It will close on Wednesday.

For the CAROLINIAN,]

The Inauguration of President Winston.

To-day, the 14th, has been an auspicious one in the history of the University. It has served two-fold purposes—as "University Day" and for the inauguration of President Winston.

Promptly at 11 a. m. the president of the "Alumni Association," in the absence of Governor Holt who was to have done so, opened the exercises of the day by calling on President Taylor of Wake Forest to lead in prayer, which he did, earnestly invoking the blessing of God upon the University, upon the supporters of learning everywhere, upon the young men and women of our commonwealth and upon the speakers of the day.

The choir then sang "The Old Bell" after which President Gilman of Johns Hopkins was introduced and in a most pleasant manner, amid great cheering, spoke of the duties of Presidents, of this institution, &c.

Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of the New York *Forum*, was then brought forward as a "tar-heel boy" and in a speech which could be made only by a man of such great ability, just captivated his hearers, who showed their appreciation of his presence by frequent and prolonged plaudits.

The choir sang "The University of N. C," after which the retiring President, in few and well-chosen remarks, spoke of the "by gone days" of the University and its outlook for the future. He said he thought his speaking days were over and he promised his audience that it would be his last speech. We hope not "Old Pres."

President Winston then closed the speaking for the day by an address disclosing the course which he intended to pursue. Among other things he said: "I entered the University twenty-five years ago as the smallest boy of my class. I had no idea of ever occupying the position I now do. I had but one ambition and that was to be a sophomore, for those were the days that tried freshmen's souls." And then concluding: With the help of God he would maintain the character of the University. He would try to instill into the minds of the young men what true education is. He would not be content until every school district in North Carolina was provided with a comfortable school house and a competent teacher. As the time had passed when the heart could fail to give a loaf of bread to the poor, so the time had passed when good people could withhold knowledge from a young man however poor he may be. In taking authority of this institution, he did so with pride and solicitude for he felt that one hundred years of University life were looking down upon him!

After the presentation of boquets and singing "The Old North State," the benediction was pronounced and the day thus passed off pleasantly.

Among other distinguished persons present, may be mentioned the Presidents of Trinity and St. Mary's; Profs. Alderman and McIver; the editor of the *News & Observer* and several others.

The University *en masse* goes to the Exposition to-morrow, and then "he that hath eyes to see let him see"

JOE E. ALEXANDER.

Extract from Major McKinley's Debate with Governor Campbell.

Fellow citizens, there are only two ways to test any great question of public policy—one by reason and argument, the other by experience and history. The Governor's platform commits him to a tariff for revenue only: that is a tariff upon foreign products levied with no other object in view but revenue, unmindful of every other consideration, not caring for the industries and occupations of the people. A tariff that will produce the most revenue is the tariff which the revenue tariff policy maintains to-day. A revenue tariff will raise revenue for the Government; a protective one will do that. A revenue will do nothing more. A protective tariff, besides raising revenue will also stimulate the industries of the people, encourage the skill and genius of American citizens develop the resources for the Government and secure to us, as it has done in the past thirty years, the first rank in mining, agriculture and manufacturing. Tell me why the foreign producers should be permitted to enjoy this market equally with the American citizen? Why he should have the same privilege to enter this market with his competing products as the American citizen enjoys? The foreign producers contribute not one dollar to our State, county or municipal improvements or expenses. He is beyond our jurisdiction. You can't reach him. You can't compel him to pay 1 cent tax You have built this country. You have made us great highways and canals; you have maintained your State institutions of every character, and you have done it by taxing yourselves. The foreign producer owes no allegiance to our flag. Why should he, upon any consideration of justice or fair play, be permitted to share this market with the American people with his competing products without consideration or restraint? The only way we can reach him is when he brings his products to our shores. The Governor says we pay the tax. If we do, why, I ask, is England making such a fuss about our tariff? (Laughter and applause) Why is Germany crying out against the new tariff law if we pay all the tariff? (Applause,) If you want to know who pays the tax ask the Canadian farmer who brings his wheat to Erie county, Buffalo, New York. The Erie county farmer takes his there too. They meet at the same market place. The Erie county farmer takes 90 cents home with him. The Canadian farmer takes 90 cents less 25 cents, the American tariff. They say the tariff is a tax and the Governor cites a number of things to show that we pay the tax. Great God! if you have to have a chart to tell a man (great laughter), a chart to point out your poverty in the midst of plenty and prosperity.

Who pays the tax? The duty on salt is 22.4 cents a barrel or 12 cents a hundred pounds. It can be purchased for 30 cents a bushel where it it manufactured and 50 cents a barrel in a barrel which cost 20 cents, which makes the cost of the salt, if the Governor be right, 8 cents. The duty on wire nails was 4½ cents a pound. We reduced it to 2½ cents. They can be bought at the place they are made for 2.2-10 cents a pound. Who pays the tax? Cut nails can be bought for 1.56-000 cents a pound. Steels rails can be bought for $30 a ton, $6 above the average price in Liverpool. The tariff is $13.44 a ton. The duty is 25 per cent on boots and shoes, the duty was 30 per cent The Governor seems to think we did not reduce any duties. I want to say to him that when he voted for the Mills bill he voted to make the duty on binding-twine 25 per cent, equal to 1½ cents, and we only made it seven-tenths of a cent. The duty on Linseed oil is 32 cents a gallon and on the farmers' flaxseed 22 cents a bushel, The oil sells at 36 cents a gallon. In London it sells at 33 cents a gallon, and if the tax is added, linseed oil should sell here for 65 cents a gallon. But it does not. Who pays the tax? (Laughter.)

What's better for a wound than Salvation Oil? Echo answers: "What." We answer: "Nothing." "So say we all of us, so say we all!" Only 25 cents.

A poor unfortunate in Milwaukee is said to have sneezed himself to death. Alas! poor creature, living in the light of the nineteenth century and never heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Well, this is more than Egyptian darkness!

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters*. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

It never failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Why I am a Protectionist.

By Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio.

I favor protection because: It is essential to national power, wealth and independence; it makes a home market, always reliable and the best for farm products, and for vegetables and fruits which cannot be exported and for which there would otherwise be no market; it improves the productive capacity, especially of stock raising and the value of lands; it saves to the world the useless expense and labor of shipping products from one country to another and turns these into productive sources of wealth; it secures national revenues paid largely by foreigners, and multiplies the sources which share the burdens of local taxation; its ultimate effect is to furnish more abundant and cheaper products by home competition, by preventing foreign monopoly and extortion, and by the invention of labor-saving machinery; it adds to the sources of individual wealth, education, comfort and happiness. Every period of adequate Protection has been prosperous; every period of "tariff for revenue only," unaided by abnormal conditions, has been attended with depression in business and consequent idleness and crime, verifying the truth that 'he that provideth not for his own household is worse than" a Protectionist—he is a FREE TRADER or FREE TRAITOR.

Abbott's East Indian Corn Paint

Eradicates Corns, Bunions and Warts where all other remedies fail.

A Disfigured Countenance

Many people who would scarcely notice an armless or legless man will instantly detect and remark on any blemish on the human face, and dive into all sorts of speculations as to its cause and attendant circumstances. If you doubt this assertion become possessed of a discolored optic and note how much attention it will invite. A black eye is generally avoidable, but blotches, pimples and other scrofulous and eruptive marks steal upon us without warning, and are frequently the first intimation of the fact that our blood is going wrong. A prompt and systematic use of P P P, (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium), will purify the blood, cleanse the skin and give back to the face nature's familiar, ruddy signs of health. Get it of your druggist.

A sore leg, the flesh a mass of disease, yet P P P, (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) achieved wonderful results, the flesh was purified and the bone got sound, and my health was established, says Mr. James Masters, of Savannah, Ga.

Money Talks.

New York Herald.

It is expected that Dall R. Bill will capture New York State very heavily during the next two months.

Guaranteed Cure for La Grippe.

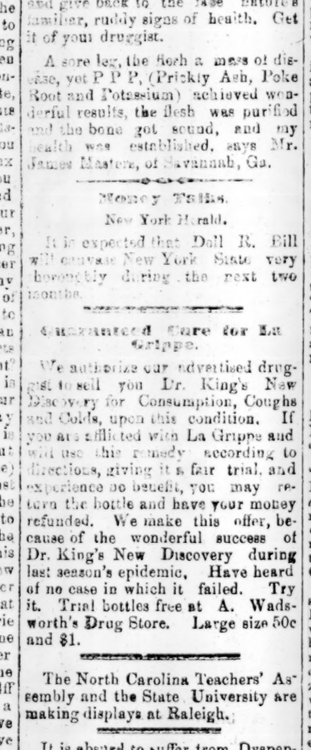
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large size 50c and $1.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and the State University are making displays at Raleigh.

It is absurd to suffer from Dyspepsia when Simmons Liver Regulator will cure you.

If you are all run down, fagged out, take Simmons Liver Regulator and by spry.

No danger ever attends the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.



—FOR SALE BY—

GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT AND ALEX. WADSWORTH.

ALBEMARLE

PARK ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

OCTOBER 27th 1891.

FIRST DAY, October 27th 1 o'clock p. m., Running Race, Purse $20.

First horse, $8; second horse $5, third horse $4, fourth horse $3.

OCTOBER 28th.

At 1:30 p. m., trotting in harness for horses of the three minute class, open to horses owned in the First Congressional District of North Carolina three months prior to this race. Purse $75. First horse $30, second horse $20, third horse $15, fourth horse $10.

At 2 p. m: 2:30 class. Open to all horses which have never beaten 2:30.

Purse,	$125.00
First horse,	60.00
Second horse,	30.00
Third horse,	20.00
Fourth horse,	15.00

OCTOBER 29th.

THIRD DAY, October 29, at 11 o'clock a. m., Running Mule race, Purse $20, first mule $8, second mule $5, third mule $4, fourth mule $3. Mule race 5 to enter; 4 to start.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., Running race for purse of $37.50. First horse $15, second horse $10, third horse $7.50 and fourth horse $5.

At 2 o'clock, p. m. Race opened for horses which have never beaten 2:50 trotting in harness and for horses owned in the district. No money paid unless one heat is troited in 2:50. Purse $85. First horse $35, second horse $25, third horse $15, and fourth horse $10

OCTOBER 30th.

FOURTH DAY, October 30, 11 o'clock p. m. Trotting in harness, opened to horses between three and four years old and owned in the district twelve months prior to entry. Purse $37.50. First horse $15, second horse $10, third horse $7.50, and fourth horse $5.

At one o'clock p. m., Farmers' Race, trotting in harness. Open to horses owned in the First Congression District of North Carolina, and which have never trotted in a professional race before and which worked through the crop season of 1891. Purse $60.00 First horse $17, Second horse $14.50, Third horse $12, Fotrth horse $9.50, and Fifth horse $7.

At 2 o'clock p. m., trotting in harness, free for all. Purse $200. First horse $100, second horse $50, third horse $30, and fourth horse $20.

The trotting will be held according to the rules of the National Trotting Association. Each race, unless otherwise specified, will be mile heats, best three in five. There will be no allowances or penalties for over or under weight. Any horse distancing the field or any other horse will receive only first money. If any race shall tail to fill the entrance money will be returned.

The managers reserve the right, if the weather should be unfavorable, of postponing or declaring off any of the races, in which case the entrance money will be returned.

There must be at least four to enter in each race, unless otherwise specified, and three to start. Ten per cent. of the purse must be paid at the time of entrance. In the running mule race there must be five to enter and four to start.

THE GREAT TRUCK FERTILIZERS!

The undersigned, after thoroughly testing the superior merits of "The Trucker," "Slaughter House Phosphate" and "Hard Times Fertilizer," has taken an agency for their introduction and sale to truckers and farmers. They are just what are needed for the field crops of this section.

They Absolutely Have No Equal.

In addition to my own satisfactory testing I have any number of testimonials, quote a few:

Mr. Geo. R. Dalby, of Bridgton Va, says: "This year I used "The Trucker" on Irish Potatoes. Commenced to *dig earlier than any of my neighbors*; beginning at 40 barrels to one planted, my yield was, at the end 70 barrels to the barrel planted, estimating the whole crop, and 72½ barrels to the acre, average of the whole crop, Cost of fertiizers to the acre was $13.50."

Capt F. W. Mullin, of Plane View, Va, says. "I bought one ton of "Slaughter House Phosphate." The field I used it on was *very poor*, having been worked down by renting, as I have two farms. It would not bring a barrel of corn to the acre. I did not put over 50 or 60 pounds of fertilizer to an acre. This part of the field was worked for the last time and laid by before two acres of the field upon which I did not use the fertilizer was ready to be worked the first furrow. *I have made three times as much corn and fodder* as I would have done. *With all the drought not a blade of fodder fired.*"

For prices, etc, write or apply personally to

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late John H. Perry deceased, all persons inedebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery. This July 21st, 1891,

J. W. PERRY,
T. C. PERRY,
Executors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

☞A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

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Elizabeth City Academy.

FOR BOTH SEXES

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Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA.

A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building,

Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.

The Fall session opens

Monday, September 21st, 1891.

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market.

NEW YORK.

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LOBSTERS, TERRAPIN &C.

Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, N. Y.

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SOFT CRABS, TERRAPIN, GAME, &c.

116 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,

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☞Consignments Solicited Good Prices Prompt Returns

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Game and Terrapin,

☞Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.

Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

☞Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

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New York.

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DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market

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NORMAL AND BUSINESS COURSES.

Thorough instruction and liberal terms.

Unusually fine Cabinet of Natural History. A handsome

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HALL AND GYMNASIUM

now building. The finest Literary and Musical Course in the South.

Girls find a home with us.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

in the first-class sense.

Beautifully located and equipped in mineral and Christian influences.

Fall Term opens August 19th, 1891.

Write for Catalogue to

L. LYNDON HOBBS, A. M.,
Robt. C. Root, D. D., President
Treasurer, Guilford College,
Guilford County, N. C.

☞Fall term opens August 19th.

THE PERFECTION

Horse Tail Tie

Cleaning a Muddy Tail.

ALL POLISHED METAL.
LASTS FOREVER.
DOES NOT CORRODE OR RUST,
DOES NOT STOP CIRCULATION.

Every Horse Owner Wants One AT SIGHT.

Sample by mail for 25c.

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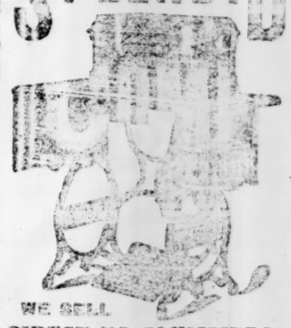

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BUSINESS EDUCATION.

ATTEND THE Commercial College

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CITY WASTE CAN

GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION

A NECESSITY

Frank E. Fitts M'f'g & Supply Co.,

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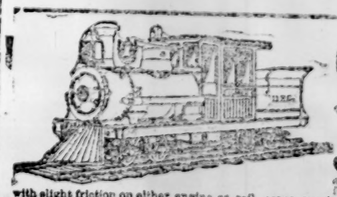
DO YOU WANT A BICYCLE FREE

THREE Pozzoni's POINTS

COMPLEXION

POWDER. SAVE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.

THREE Shades: White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists Fancy Stores. TINTS



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FOR ALL DUTIES.

On Logging and Mining Tramways

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ON rough roads, heavy grades, and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs where others fail.

with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.

DUNKIRK ENGINEERING CO., Dunkirk, N. Y.

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TRADE MARK

KILLS ALL PAIN. 25 CTS A BOTTLE

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For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At all dealers. 25 cts.

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CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C.

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Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Backache, etc.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidotal—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr, Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden, Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows. Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomin ky N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary; C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Justus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos. J. Wilson. Superior Court Clerk, John T. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. A. Sheep.

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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T.P. WHITE,

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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot

☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Why pay rent when you can secure a home on small monthly payments?

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- N. E. VOWLES, -

Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, - - N. C.

Six stories a month; articles on Fashion. Short Stories and all matters of interest to the Home. Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. Sample copy for five 2-cent stamps. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila, Pa.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, October 21, 1891.

☞ The Park Fair next week.

☞ Judge Brown is holding Court at Winton this week. Next week he presides at Plymouth.

☞ The letter from the University will be read by many readers of the CAROLINIAN with interest.

☞ The persimmon trees are heavily loaded with fruit. It is said to be an indication of a cold winter.

☞ Capt. Sam'l Waters has just shipped to a party in Toledo, O, a lot of sweet potatoes averaging three and four inches in diameter.

☞ See advertisement of "The Great Truck Fertilizers" by Geo. D. Poot, Agent. We know of none so highly endorsed by practical farmers and truckers.

☞ The Premium list of the Edenton Fair is on our table. It is liberal and embraces every department. The Fair will be held on November 10, 11, 12 and 13.

☞ Mr. Frank A. Heywood has handed us a copy of his book, "The Norfolk & Southern Railroad and its Commercial Tributaries." We have read it with interest. It is well written and handsomely printed but, unfortunately, its illustrations are very dimly executed.

☞ Col. L. L. Polk will deliver an address at the Park Fair on the third day, Thursday the 29th. By the way, he delivered an address at the sixth Fair of the old Albemarle Agricultural Society in 1879. It was replete with practical suggestions and good common sense. There will doubtless be an immense crowd of people out to hear him.

☞ The matter of a first class free public graded school is being agitated, and it is one that should claim the attention of every citizen. *All* the children—those of the poor as well as well as of the more able—are entitled to the facility and means of education, and it is a public duty to supply them. Keep up the agitation and let there be a general co-operation toward making it a practical success.

☞ The editor happening at the Park the other day, and noticing the great variety of woods, concluded he would count the different kinds and to his surprise they numbered 49. There were specimens of black, red, white, water, pin and live oak; black, sweet and ladie gum; red and white ash; black and white mulberry; weeping and water willow; black and white beach; pine, cedar, cypress, holly, cherry, apple, peach, wild cherry, dog wood, iron-wood, bay, hickory, laurel, hazel, maple, chinkapin, persimmon, walnut, pecan, yellowood, sycamore, elm, pear, plum-english walnut, prickly ash, sourwood, yeopon, sassafras, poplar, whortleberry and mimosa. 'And they are all natural growth. It is very much to be doubted whether there is any other place in the State with such a rich variety of trees.

☞ It having been settled to hereafter hold but one an nual Fair, all should co-operate and make it a complete success. It is needless to repeat the position held by the CAROLINIAN on the imp ortance and advantage of such an asso iation. It gives studies to the young ladies in fancy work, art and cooking; it creates a rivalry between the farmers to see who shall raise the best crops, cattle, hogs and horses; it gives zest to the artisan in his competitive skill; it stimulates every industry, and is one of the best educators of all classes that can be introduced among the people. Then let the Park Fair be liberally patronized and successfully sustained. The rates of admission have been fixed as follows: 1st day, 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children under 12; 2d and third days, 35 for adults and 15 for children, and 4th day 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

☞ About a year ago a young man named H. A. Maddox, from the Eastern shore of Maryland, came here and opened a Grocery store on East Fearing street. He appeared to be a gentleman of good habits and won general confidence, but recent developments have cast a cloud over his character. On the 1st inst he left here with Miss Hattie Wise, whom he had been addressing, went to Norfolk and registered at the Mansion House as man and wife. On the night of the 2d inst Dr. Francis M. Morgan, of Berkley, called and was ushered into their private apartments. On the next night the young lady became so ill that Dr. Morgan was sent for, but, having left, could not be found. Another physician was called who at once pronounced it a case of malpractice and treated it accordingly. Maddox was arrested and put in jail, and Dr. Morgan was traced to Washington and brought back to Norfolk, and is held under $1,000 bond for appearance at Court in November. On the 9th inst Maddox was taken from jail to the hotel where he married the girl, after which he was returned to his cell. On a writ of habeas corpus he has been released on a bond of $500.

☞ Joseph M. Baum, postmaster at Kitty Hawk, died on the 15th inst, aged about 60 years.

——Don't fail to see Melick's new opening and grand display in the large brick building adjoining his store.

☞ Judge Seymour arrived on the Neuse yesterday morning and at 10 o'clock opened Federal Court. No important cases at this term.

☞ Don't always be trying to explain. The majority of your mistakes are never noticed unless you call attention to them in this way.

☞ All who are interested in the turf and its ways will find enjoyment at the Park Fair next week. See programme of the races in another column.

☞ Some writer defines money to be an article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness.

——Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞ Two prominent citizens of Hickory Ground, John J. Wilson and Joseph F. Hutchins Jr, had a difficulty on Saturday, resulting in the death of the former from wounds inflicted with a knife by the latter.

——Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

☞ A former citizen, now residing in another State, on sending his subscription to the CAROLINIAN, writes:

Your paper comes to me as a friend from dear old Elizabeth City, and is teeming with news of deepest interest to one of her absent ones. I look for it with great pleasure, and am happy to inform you that its coming on Thursdays is as regular as clock work. Many thanks for your promptness and regularity.

——California canned goods in largea variety at Robinson & Co.

☞ The CAROLINIAN but reiterates the fact that too much attention cannot be given to the importance of muck as a fertilizer. Large quantities of this material are lying around in the swamps and along the banks of streams which can be made of great value for fertilizing purposes. It is the free fertilizer such as nature supplies.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ The CAROLINIAN always has taken sides in favor of public enterprises tending to promote general improvement, and it will e nlinue to do so, and it is ever ready and willing to cordially co-operate with any or all who earnestly embark in them. In these matters it knows no politics nor sect, but solely the common weal.

——A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices.

——We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞ "I have made a practice all my life," said a very successful man "of looking upon failures as stepping stones, rungs on the ladder of life, anything but discouragement. When I was young and struggling and I met with some unexpected check or disappointment I would say stoically to myself, 'Another difficulty is behind me,' and would really feel that the future held just an obstacle the less in *my* road to success." What a brave spirit is shown by such a view of life—the splendid Anglo-Saxon quality of "not knowing when one is beaten," which makes heroes out of common clay and enables a man to conquer fate.

——The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaviest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

——Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞ In reply to an inquiry by a Northern reader about the manufacturing industries of Elizabeth City the CAROLINIAN will state that there are 5 Saw Mills, 5 Planing Mills, 4 Grist Mills, 2 Brick Yards, an Ice Factory, Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Fertilizing Establishment, Cotton, Net & Twine Mill, Carriage Factory, Cotton Gin, 2 Ship Railways and an Electric Light and Power Plant. In the mercantile line there are a number of large houses, some of them competing with Norfolk in wholesale trade. There are 2 Banks, 3 Printing Offices, an Academy and 7 Churches—4 white and 3 colored. The time and money spent in a visit here would not be lost.

LOCAL MENTION

Look out for a big crowd of people in town next week.—The old Baptist Church has been taken down and removed to Cartwright's School House where it will be put up and called the "Corinth Baptist Church."—Again the CAROLINIAN is constrained to ask, Why was the shelling of Main street stopped at the particular place it was?—Our Young Man says that he always envies a fat woman when he sees her laughing because there seems to be so much of her having a good time.—We had a pleasant visit on Thursday from O. G. Davis esq. of Williamsburg, Ind. His father Griffin Davis was born in Providence township, this county, and moved to Indiana in 1830. This was Mr. Davis' first visit to the home of his ancestors.—On Thursday night while coupling up some cars in the yard of the Railroad a colored brakeman named John Latham was caught and badly hurt. Dr. Wood was called.—Geo. W. Brothers Jr, engaged in the mercantile business on corner of Main and Poindexter streets, made an assignment on Thursday, Hon. C. C. Pool is the Assignee.—Several horses left here on Friday to attend the Fair at Suffolk this week.—The "Ice Man" has had his day.

And now his look becomes austere,
A frown is on his brow;
The summer's gone, the fall is here,
And he's not "in it" now.

—When a man goes down the general verdict is that he's "gone up."—A lady pedestrian in attempting to get over an ugly mud puddle on one of the streets the other day stepped into it. She wasn't heard to say anything, but she looked volumes! Several of our streets badly need better paving.—"Mamma," asked a South side little girl, "why do they put a picture of an eagle on dollars?" "To show that money flies, I suppose," was the reply.—With the new handsome and comfortable pews and neat carpet, the Methodist Church will now compare with any in the State.—Our Fire Company has invited one of the Companies at Newbern to attend the Fair next week. They have accepted and will be here on Thursday.—Mr. C. H. Robinson has put in a modernized front in another of his store buildings on Water street. It is occupied by Mr. J. Y. Old as a shoe store.—Mrs. D. S. Kramer and daughter, who have been spending some time in Pennsylvania, returned on Friday.—The first frost of the season was seen here on Saturday morning. It was a light one.—The new passenger depot is nearing completion.—

Do not forget the Park Fair next week,
And that Col. Polk will be there to speak

—Judge Albertson returned on Saturday from a visit to Petersburg, Va.—The music of the Cotton Gin is now heard again.—Mrs. M. B. Culpepper and children are visiting her friends at Columbia. "Tran" says he never felt so *lonely* in his life.—Mrs. M. H White, of Hertford spent Sunday and Monday visiting the family of Mr. Trim S. White and other friends here.—Bishop Watson officiated at the Episcopal Church on Sunday morning. There were four persons confirmed.—John W. Evans, of Manteo, has purchased a lot on Pennsylvania Avenue and has arranged to have a neat dwelling house erected thereon. He expects to locate here.—Miss Mary Bell is visiting friends at Edenton.—After the morning services Sunday at the Methodist Church a collection was taken up to pay off the improvement debt. The congregation responded in a liberal manner and $360 was the amount collected. A protracted meeting is in progress at that Church this week. The pastor is assisted by Rev. Ernest Stevens of Edenton. Rev. Mr. Stevens is one of the ablest young divines in the Virginia Conference.—Mr. Hugh Cale, now at Washington City, called on Monday. He attended the Exposition at Raleigh and came this way on his return to the National Capital.—The young ladies of the Baptist Church will hold a feast (oysters, etc,) at the Aydlett Building on Water street on Thursday night of next week.—Mr John W. Meekins, of Hatteras, dropped in Monday. He reports that blue fishing is about beginning.—E. F. Aydlett esq. is attending Hertford county Court at Winton this week.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a call this week from Mr. Nelson Holmes of Kitty Hawk.—Miss Annie Engle is quite ill at her home on Riverside.—The "Little Innocents' Guild" of Christ's Church will present the Fairy tale "Snow White" at the Opera House on October 29th. Popular prices.—Mr. C. B. Ladd, of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., Boston, arrived yesterday and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN.—Hon. A. S. Seymour, Judge of the United States Court, called yesterday, as did a number of friends who were in attendance as jurors, etc, among them Rufus White, of Belvidere, and Frank Nixon, of Winfall.—See resolutions, in another column, of Achoree Lodge I. O. O. F., in relation to death of Capt. J. W. T. Smith.

Notice to Mariners.

North Carolina. Croatan Sound Day beacons removed; new buoy A red can buoy, No. 4, has been substituted for the red day beacon, with the same number, formerly shown in a position from which Weir's Point bears N. E., distant 8-10 of a mile. The black day beacon formerly shown in a position from which Weir's Point bears North distant 1 6-10 miles, has been removed.

Easily answered.—If a strong man who has frequently suffered pain, grows impatient and rebellious how much more impatient should be the baby who does not know what suffering means. For the pains of colic, teething, etc, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the sovereign remedy. Price 25 cents.

It is a hard thing to treat naval catarrh in children; but Old Saul's Catarrh Cure is easy to use, safe and efficacious. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

FIVE 2-cent stamps will get you a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HALL OF ACHOREE LODGE No. 14 }
I. O. O. F. Oct. 15th 1891. }

We the committee appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of our beloved brother, P. G. J. W. T. Smith beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS. It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, to the Grand Lodge above, our worthy and esteemed brother,

WHEREAS: It is but just, that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had, therefore be it,

Resolved. By Achoree Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F. that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us in the prime of life.

Resolved That Achoree Lodge laments the loss of a true and devoted odd Fellow: the community of an upright and straightfoward citizen, his wife, a true and loving husband who was in every way worthy of the respect and regard of every one.

Resolved. That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased, in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved. That in this heart felt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow we drape our Lodge room in mourning and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of E. City and a copy sent to the family of our departed and beloved Brother.

Signed H. O. HILL,
B. L. BANKS,
J F. SANDERS,
Committee.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A democratic morning cotemporary, referring to the almost certain prosperity which the farmer is about to enjoy, says:

"And then we shall have our Protectionist friends pointing to the prosperity granted to us by the bounty of the sun and soil, and saying: "See what our Tariff has done."

Assuming that the Protectionists will make such a claim, would it be less logical or reasonable than the absurd assertion made by the Free Traders that the depression which our agricultural interests have suffered from during the past few years was due to the Protective Tariff?

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach is disordered you have a Dyspectic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic, acts directly on the vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at A. Wadsworth's drug store, 50c a bottle.

Our Famous Beauties.

The loveliness of our Southern women is proverbial, and every Southerner feels a national pride when their beauty is lauded; but very few have had the pleasure of seeing the most famous of our Southern beauties, as they live in so many different localities. DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE has, however, brought them all together in a superbly illustrated article in the November number (just received.) These portraits must have been extremely difficult to procure as the originals are all representatives of the higher social circles; and the handsomely executed pictures form a valuable and artistic collection, that every Southerner should possess. While a prime attraction, this is by no means the only one of this attractive number. Of especial interest is a paper on "The Romances of Pre-Columbian Discoveries," illustrated by Beard; every woman should be interested in the papers on "Woman's Dress Hygienically Considered," by Susanna W. Dodds, M. D., the topic for November being "The Unequal Distribution of Clothing." there are charming stories, and nearly 200 fine illustrations, including a handsome photogravure "The Song of Love," which is a gem. This typical Family Magazine is published by W. Jennings Demorest, at 15 East 14th street, New York, for 30 cents a copy or $2 a year. Any of our local newsdealers will supply it.

Prejudice and ignorance have given away to Simmons Liver Regulator. It has stood the test.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

- PATENTS. -

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D. C.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper. Pantego and Belle Haven connecting with steamer Raven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Nansa leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the K. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., Brookland Street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp bow vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-bows seven feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 10½ feet in beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 80 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

W. T. OSENTON, MANAGER.

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

H Hiltgartner Sons

STEAM

Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore St BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.

Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.

PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.

Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE A B C

OF OUR BUSINESS

Attentive to All

Below in Price,

Careful to Please.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pa

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Shop Chandelery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

The Largest Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,

Are now open for your examination at

Fowler & Co's.

—With prices to please both at—

Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS, &c., &c, and if you see my goods you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salomonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.

WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

STORM SWEPT COASTS.

Fierce Gales Blow in New Jersey and Great Britain.

Immense Damage Caused on Land and Sea.

Much damage was done along the New Jersey coast by the heavy winds. The steamship Alaska had a rough trip. The Providence line steamer Connecticut's piston rod broke in the Sound and the passengers were transferred to the Massachusetts. A heavy storm in the British Isles did much damage to shipping and interrupted the telegraph service.

A dispatch from Long Branch, N. J., says: A severe northeast wind and rain storm which raged for twenty-four hours did much damage all along the New Jersey coast, particularly between Sandy Hook and Point Pleasant. For twelve hours the wind blew from forty to fifty miles an hour and the sea was unusually high and strong. At high tide that afternoon the waves dashed over the ocean pier at this place and swept the decks, but the structure withstood all attacks. Several large pieces of timber were driven about in the undertow and threatened the pier. They pounded hard against the iron pilings, but were finally secured and made fast by Superintendent Dudley's crew. The sea foam was blown inland a distance of a hundred yards and more Between North Long Branch and West End the bluff and Ocean avenue driveway has been ravenously attacked by the waves, and in several places the roadway has been considerably eaten into. The washout on Ocean avenue in front of the old East End Hotel property has been extended several feet, and in front of Lauch's Hotel the bluff has been washed away and the roadway encroached upon for a distance of one hundred feet. The foundation and platforms of the Ocean Hotel bathing pavilions, just south of the pier, were smashed into kindling wood by the high tide and carried out to sea. Between the Surf House, just north of the pier and Chelsea avenue, nearly eight feet of sand has been carried away and the bluff has been badly washed and inundated. From this place to West End hundreds of tons of the bluff have been torn down and carried away. At Monmouth Beach, Low Moor and Galilee there has been but little damage done aside from the vigorous attacks made upon the bluff. At the latter place the tracks of the New Jersey Southern Railroad have been washed, but the trains have not been delayed. Minugh's Hollow, at Seabright, is flooded by the high tide in the Shrewsbury River, and several small houses there have been badly undermined. The tide there is so high, in fact, that the first floors in several houses are submerged. The high winds have also done considerable damage inland.

A telegram from Asbury Park, N. J., says: The wooden pier at Asbury Park, owned by James A. Bradley, was considerably damaged, and at the foot of Fifth avenue a gap was made in the beach by the terrific rolling of the surf. A fishing smack which was anchored off Second avenue that night was missing next morning. It is believed that the boat was swept down the coast by the fierce gale, dragging the anchor with her. The new pier at Ocean Grove was badly damaged. Much damage is reported along the coast south of Spring Lake. At Cape May, N. J., the surf washed high upon the beach and did much damage. The front brick wall of the courtyard of Postmaster-General Wanamaker's cottage at Cape May Point was washed away, as was also a portion of the beach in front of the cottage. President Harrison's cottage, however, did not suffer serious damage. The oyster business at Pleasantville had to be temporarily suspended.

A cablegram from London, England, says: The wind-storm which visited England on a recent morning, and which caused serious interruption in telegraphic communication, soon developed into a furious gale and resulted in an interruption or almost complete cessation of telegraphing throughout the southwest portions of England and the south of Ireland and in Wales. The storm flooded the lowlands of Northern Wales, causing great damage. It overturned a number of tents on the race track at Fazeley, a mile or so from Tamworth, while the races were in progress and many persons were severely injured. At Hastings heavy seas swept over the promenade, and the damage there and at the other watering places along the eastern coast will be enormous. A Norwegian bark went ashore at Chesil Bank, off the coast off Dorsetshire. She went to pieces very soon, but the crew was rescued. A French brig was lost near Falmouth. A Norwegian vessel, loaded with coal, became a total wreck off Kearney, County Down, Ireland. Several collisions occurred in the Thames, and many vessels there were driven ashore. The gale demolished Batty's Circus, which was giving an exhibition at Birr, in Ireland, and many persons, mostly children, were injured.

THE DESPATCH WRECKED.

She Went Ashore On Assateague (Va.) Shoals in a Gale.

The United States steamer Despatch while on her way from New York to Washington ran ashore on Assateague shoals on the Virginia coast during the night and was totally wrecked.

The weather was thick and nasty that night, and the commanding officer of the Despatch hugged the shore too closely in his efforts to avoid the full fury of the weather, and her dangerous position was not discovered until it was too late to avoid being driven on the shoals by the heavy northeast gale which prevailed.

There is hardly a more dangerous and treacherous place along the coast than Assateague. The tug North America went to her assistance.

The Despatch was firmly fixed in the sand, broadside on to the beach. A high sea was running and rapidly pounded her to pieces.

The Assateague life saving crew succeeded in getting her officers and crew ashore in safety, and they were properly cared for. There was little or no hope of hauling the vessel off.

The grounding of the Despatch is not a new experience with the Navy Department. This is the fourth time within a year that she has thus distinguished herself, but on each occasion she has been hauled off without incurring serious damage.

The Despatch succeeded the old Tallapoosa as the President's yacht and despatch vessel about six years ago. Her days as a despatch vessel were already about ended. The Dolphin is now being fitted at the Norfolk yard to take her place, and it is expected she will be ready for the service in about sixty days. The Despatch upon being relieved was to be assigned to duty as a freight boat after a general overhauling, of which she was badly in need.

BROTHERS HANGED.

Ed. O'Neill Also Pays the Penalty of Murder at Omaha, Neb.

There was a double hanging at Rusk, Texas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. John and Wade Felder were placed on the scaffold in the jail yard. After a short prayer the drop fell, and the condemned men were pronounced dead in ten minutes. The Felders were half-brothers, and had been convicted of the killing of a neigabor named Yonce Thompson nearly a year ago. John Felder acknowledged firing a shot into Thompson's house, but said his half-brother Wade was innocent.

The murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, which was committed on a lonely farm, near Omaha, Neb., in February, 1890, has been expiated, Ed. O'Neill having been executed at Omaha just as the noon whistles were blowing. At the last moment he confessed that he committed the crime alone, and asked the forgiveness of all, especially of the Jones family.

WHOLESALE HANGING.

Three Men and a Woman Expiate an Awful Crime.

Particulars have been received of the hanging at Spanishtown, Jamaica, of three men and a woman for the murder of John Aller, his wife, his mother and a man named Gofaden.

The executed criminals were two coolies named Punhansing and Ibillic, the latter's wife and a creole named Robert Johnson.

The last named, according to the story told by Ibillic's wife to a man named Richard Bennett, in the hearing of a detective, was employed to commit the murder and was to be paid $30 for the deed.

The crime was caused by John Aller having given information upon which a bailiff made a levy on some of Ibillic's property.

FRANCE has asked for 25,000 square feet of wall space for pictures at the World's Fair in Chicago, Ill., Great Britain for 20,000, Holland for 11,000, and Denmark for 6000 square feet.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THERE are 36,503 dogs in New York City, according to the police census, of which but 8388 are licensed.

A 10,000 BARREL oil gusher was struck in the McDonald field near Pittsburg, Penn.

A. S. MANN & Co., one of the largest, oldest and most reliable dry goods firms in Rochester, N. Y., has just made an assignment. Liabilities, $100,000. The failure was a complete surprise.

ALVIN DE LONG was shot and killed by his wife at their home, in Binghamton, N. Y.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD JAMES STEERE, who was bitten by a rabid dog two months before, died in the Elizabeth (N. J) City Hospital of hydrophobia.

THE extensive planing mills, factories, warehouses, sheds, etc., composing the plant of Messrs. Neel & Wampler at McKeesport, Penn., were completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $150,000. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion and will throw several hundred men out of employment.

ALEXANDER GOODALE and Hermann Kilts, farmers living near Little Falls, N. Y., were drowned in the Erie Canal about half a mile east of that village.

LEVI M. BATES, the well-known dry-goods merchant of New York City was drowned in Bowery Bay.

ARTHUR SMALL, a fireman; Daniel Crockwell, a brakeman, and another brakeman, name unknown, were killed in a railroad collision a mile south of Hyde Park, N. Y.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of New York City to fill the unexpired term of the late F. B. Spinola.

THE American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met at Pittsfield, Mass.

FROST and snow were reported in Northern New York and New England.

EX-GOVERNOR HOBART B. BIGELOW, of Connecticut, died at New Haven. He was born on a farm in the town of North Haven, Conn., May 16, 1834.

JAMES R. LOGAN and Mattie, brother and sister, aged twenty-eight and thirty respectively, were crossing the railroad track at Palmyra, N. Y., in a buggy. They were unable to get out of the way of an approaching train, which struck them, killing the young woman outright and injuring her brother so badly that he died soon after.

MAJOR CHARLES B. THROCKMORTON, Commandant at Fort Schuyler, New York, was placed under arrest pending investigation of charges of issuing worthless checks and duplicating his pay vouchers.

PURSUANT to the proclamation of the Governor, the Pennsylvania Senate convened in extraordinary session at Harrisburg to consider whether sufficient cause exists for the removal from office of Auditor-General Thomas McCamant and State Treasurer Henry K. Boyer, who are alleged to have been in collusion with ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley, of Philadelphia, in his malfeasance in office. Lieutenant-Governor Watres occupied the chair. Of the fifty Senators, four failed to answer the roll-call.

HENRY SANFORD and Frederick Lovejoy were elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Adams Express Company in New York City, to succeed John Hoey and Clapp Spooner, accused of malfeasance.

JUDGE HENRY WILDER ALLEN, of the Court of Common Pleas, died very unexpectedly in the Chamber Street Hospital, New York City. He was born in Alfred, Me., in 1836.

THE soldiers and sailors' monument in Utica, N. Y., was unveiled. General Joseph R. Hawley made an address

ELWOOD PARSONS, President of the First National Bank of Trenton, N. J., and a large real estate owner in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky and Virginia dropped dead on a recent evening. Mr. Parsons was a member of the Friends' denomination.

South and West.

REPORTS from the Northwest showed that the rainy weather had seriously injured wheat in the shock.

THE storage warehouse of Hunter & Co., at Montgomery, Ala., was burned with about 200 bales of cotton. The loss is $125,000.

A FIRE at Mayfield, Ky., burned over nearly six acres of ground. The Newport News and Mississippi Valley freight and passenger depots, the Western Tobacco Company's warehouse and 600 hogsheads of tobacco and a number of residences were destroyed. Loss, $100,000.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Company D, Tenth Kansas Infantry, and Peter Cusick, a navy veteran, were run over and killed by the rapid-transit train at Leavenworth, Kan. Both men were inmates of the Soldiers' Home.

JOE COE, the colored assailant of five-year-old Lizzie Yates, was taken from jail at Omaha, Neb., by a mob soon after midnight and lynched.

A MOST remarkable and previously unheard of occurrence took place at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., when the whole senior class deserted the institution. They did it, too, on the advice of the Board of Trustees. What is at the bottom of the affair—finances or bad feeling—is not known.

AN elevator fell in the Shelby Cabinet Company's mill at Shelbyville, Ind., fatally injuring three men, Joseph Schott, Clint Meely and H. Thayer.

ROYAL VOORHEES was instantly killed and Robert Creque fatally wounded at Champaign, Ill., by Daniel Renner, the result of a trivial quarrel, the men having been drinking.

COMMERCE on the Great Lakes was blocked for several days by the sinking, in collision, of a wheat-laden barge in the Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) Canal.

JAMES MILLER, residing on a claim near Stillwater, Oklahoma, was shot and killed by his eighteen-year-old stepson. Miller had abused his wife and her children, and in order to gain revenge the stepson followed him into a field and shot him dead.

DR. FRANK S. BILLINGS, investigator of infectious animal disease for Nebraska, has completely demonstrated that a germ does cause Texas fever. He has isolated this germ from the blood of Texas ticks, cultivated them pure and killed cattle by inoculation with them.

SHERMAN GREER, colored, shot and killed his father, Rev. William Greer, in Wilkes County, N. C. An accomplice named Watson held the old man while Sherman shot him.

JUDGE GOODRICH has declared the Alien Land law of Texas void.

SIX laborers on a construction train at Ensley City went to sleep in a car where a redhot stove was close to two kegs of powder. The powder caught fire and exploded, blowing the car to fragments. All were killed.

THE Minnesota Presbyterian Synod in session at Minneapolis protests against opening the World's Fair on Sunday.

ONE of the latest moves of the Farmers' Alliance is the boycotting of the town of Ladonia, Texas. The boycott was started because the Town Council enacted a law prohibiting the running at large of stock in the corporate limits.

REPORTS from Northern Minnesota and North Dakota as far west as the Missouri River are of the most discouraging character. It snowed and rained all over that section for eighteen hours, and not a wheel could turn among the thrashing machines. It was calculated that from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat would be utterly ruined.

Washington.

CAPTAIN M. A. HEALY, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Ocean.

THE Boston and Yorktown have been ordered to Chili by the Secretary of the Navy for the express purpose of relieving the Baltimore and San Francisco, the hulls of which are in so foul a state that they will have to be docked, and it will be necessary for them to go to San Francisco for that purpose.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON attended the funeral in Washington of Mrs. Pruden, wife of the Executive's assistant secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has ordered three clerks to go to Philadelphia, Penn., to aid in investigating the affairs of the Keystone National Bank. They will be paid out of the fund of $5000 placed at the Treasury's disposal by the Committee of Fifty.

A CONVENTION has been concluded between Germany and the United States by which American cereals are to be admitted into the former country free of duty in exchange for the free admission of German sugar here.

THE Secretary of War has received the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy of West Point through Major John M. Carson, the secretary.

THE President has accepted the resignation by Senator Blair of the China mission.

WILLIAM H. BARKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chief of the Record Division of the Pension Office has resigned.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUGUST V KAUTZ, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says there have been repeated troubles between the Indians and white settlers in the Koontnai country, and that unless the Indians are provided with an agent serious trouble will follow when the Great Northern Railroad is built through that country.

THE United States Supreme Court convened in Washington at noon, for the October term, Justice Field presiding in the absence of Chief Justice Fuller. Justices Bradley and Gray were also absent, owing to illness.

THE Ecumenical Council of Methodists at Washington discussed preachers and the press.

THE Government steamer Alert, which went ashore near Auticosti Island, Washington, has been pulled off with slight damage.

THE Cabinet at its last meeting discussed in detail several reciprocity treaties that are now in the course of negotiation between the United States and European and South American countries.

Foreign.

AUSTRIA has made an appropriation for the Chicago Fair.

SERIOUS rioting has occurred forty miles from Amoy, China. The riot was caused by fiscal abuses. The riots were quelled, but not before several mandarins and other officials had been killed by the mob.

SERIOUS disturbances occurred at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The trouble made its first appearance in the Italian theatre, and soon spread to the adjacent streets. The police arrested many of the rioters. A force of cavalry made several charges and dispersed the mob. Several persons were killed and many injured. Intrigues are afoot regarding the succession of the Presidency.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY, accompanied by Mrs. Tennant, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, started from London, England, on a tour of Australia. Mr. Stanley is still lame as the result of his recent accident in Switzerland and is compelled to have the assistance of a crutch and stick in walking.

THE famine in the Volga Valley of Russia has caused widespread sickness among the starving inhabitants of that district. Thousands of peasants are already prostrated by typhus fever.

THE express train, on board of which were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, has been completely wrecked at Carovigno, Italy. The Stanley party was on its way to Australia, where the explorer is to lecture. They had a narrow escape from death.

THE Parnellite Members of the British Parliament have issued a manifesto in which they declare their hostility to the McCarthyites.

AN epidemic of smallpox is feared in Montreal, Canada. Already forty cases are reported.

FIFTY-FOUR residents of Montevideo, Uruguay, were killed in the attempted revolt against the Government, which was quickly suppressed.

FELSEE NADAR, a large village of Transylvania, Austro-Hungary, has been completely destroyed by fire.

THE LABOR WORLD.

EDISON employs 200 women.

LONDON has 1000 idle printers.

ENGLAND has a Bar Maid's Guild.

THE Rothschilds have 150 servants.

CHICAGO has a woman steam engineer.

CORSET making employs 10,000 persons.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has a German carpenters' union.

VENETIAN girl lace-workers get seven cents a day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has a free employment bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO upholsterers struck for nine hours.

ARGENTINE'S Labor Federation demands eight hours.

THE Labor party polls 68,000 votes in New South Wales.

THE Southern Pacific employs Chinamen at $30 a month.

ILLINOIS unions demand the enforcement of the weekly payment law.

THE resumption of window glass factories will give employment to 10,000 men and boys.

TWENTY of Carnegie's furnaces at Pittsburg, Penn., have resumed the use of coal for fuel.

THE recently organized Labor Federation of the Pacific coast has a membership of about 26,000.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) stocking weavers who were imported from Germany have struck against a reduction.

MOST of the picking of hops on the Pacific slope is done by Indians, who come from all over the adjacent territory.

THE Denver (Col.) Hodcarrier's Union has 700 members, and a physician is in their employ to attend their families.

THE Agricultural Laborers' Union, of Great Britain, although organized hardly one year, has now about 80,000 members.

THE boys employed in printing offices in London, England, have organized a union. It has a balance of over $3000 in its treasury.

AT New Florence, Penn., sixty men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were arrested for working on Sunday.

THE employes in the Elgin (Ill.) watch factory are being organized. There are 3000 employes, two-thirds of whom are women.

TEXAS railroad employes object to a reduction in freight and passenger rates on the ground that it would induce a reduction of wages.

ADVANCES in wages for carpenters have been generally conceded all over Great Britain this year. The advance has been one cent per hour.

IN the raisin belt of San Joaquin Valley, California, the growers are compelled to employ Chinese laborers exclusively. The heat is so intense that even the colored pickers are unable to bear it.

THE management of the steel works at Braddock, Penn., employing 4000 men, has given notice that owing to improved machinery the product has been so greatly increased that a new scale of wages will be necessary.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, has appointed Miss May Hahey Assistant Labor Commissioner of the State. She was blacklisted for two years by the Pacific Mills for her prominent participation in the strike at those mills.

THE word "sweater" derives its origin from the Anglo-Saxon word swat, and means the separation or extraction of labor or toil from others for one's own benefit. Any person who employs others to extract from them surplus labor without compensation, or extract a double amount of labor, either by lowering wages or working longer hours, is a "sweater."

THE Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants in England has a total membership of 27,000 railroad employes, being an increase of 7000 during the past year. Its total income for the year amounted to 180,000, and it had a balance in the bank on May 30 of no less than $500,000, and no liabilities, its receipts over all expenditures in 1889 being $80,000.

FORGING ORDNANCE.

Secretary Tracy Visits the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works.

The great ordnance works of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company, where $4,000,000 worth of work for the Government is being done, were visited the other day by Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Folger, of the Bureau of Ordnance. They witnessed the pouring of the largest casting every made in this country, the head of a new forging press 110 tons in weight, and they saw a thirteen-inch rifle forged and two pieces of armor plate flattened beneath the 125-ton steam hammer. The spectators stood on the platform of the open hearth steel furnaces opposite the casting ground. The work was performed by the larger Whitworth forging press. The heated ingot was taken out of the gas furnace and placed beneath the powerful ram of the press. It was rapidly moulded and shaped, and it gradually grew longer and more slender beneath the force of the ram. The gun will be a thirteen-inch tube about forty or forty-two feet long. The party subsequently visited the hammer building, where a large and a small ingot were in the furnace ready to be moulded by the world's largest steam hammer. The ingots were taken out and the Secretary witnessed the forging of a large and a small armor-plate. Both the Secretary and the Commodore expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the progress made on the Government contract.

THE Alpin Club is building a hut for signal purposes on the peak of Monte Rosa, Switzerland, at an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet. The hut has the highest site of any building in the world. The Queen of Italy has subscribed a large sum towards its erection.

BY order of the Czar of Russia, no court balls will be given during the comming season of winter festivities. On the other hand the money usually devoted to such entertainments will be devoted to the relief of the famine sufferers.

IN A HURRICANE'S GRIP.

Tempestuous Voyages of Five Transatlantic Steamers.

Days of Terror During Which Fifty Passengers Are Injured.

With prayers of thanksgiving on their lips, the passengers of five big transatlantic steamships, numbering nearly 4000, were landed at the Port of New York after having experienced storms and cyclones, which for a time filled them with dread. One of the severest cyclones that has swept across the Atlantic Ocean for many years was experienced by the incoming vessels, and the number of passengers bruised and injured can be safely said to be fifty; and although no fatal results occurred, the suffering on the steam tossed vessels cannot be overestimated.

The arrivals were the Augusta Victoria from Hamburg, La Bretagne from Havre, Umbria from Liverpool, Taormina from Hamburg, Slavonia from Hamburg, Sicilia from Marseilles, and Conemaugh from Antwerp. Each of the several captains reported that while they had experienced bad weather in all October voyages, the one just ended was by far the severest ever encountered. The trip will stand on record as the most exciting and dangerous ever reported. The list of casualties to passengers and crews outnumbers anything before known.

Of the three big passenger steamers the trip of the Augusta Victoria was the most hazardous, the log of each day telling a tale of storm appalling to even old seamen. The vessel carried 227 cabin, 820 steerage passengers and a crew of 305 men. The vessel had scarcely passed Southampton when Captain Barends saw that a storm was coming up, and gave orders that everything should be made snug and taut. A northwest gale was blowing, and as the day waned it increased in force until it became a fierce hurricane. The big steamer was soon pitching in the tremendous sea, and Captain Barends gave orders that her head was to be kept up to the wind to prevent her getting into the trough of the sea.

As the storm increased in violence the scenes in the saloon and steerage were unusual. Veterans who had crossed and recrossed the ocean and boasted of ignorance of seasickness lay prone on their backs, suffering intense agony. There was no abatement in the gale until six days afterward, which was the severest day of the voyage. During the whole period the waves were incredibly high, and the wind whistled furiously through the rigging, the vessel quivering and shaking in every part as if about to go to pieces. Her nose plunged down into the waves, while the stern rose out of the water, causing the twin screws to race, with imminent danger to the ship.

To eat, walk or move was absolutely impossible. Those who were compelled by circumstances to change their positions had to creep. Mrs. Richard White and her daughter attempted to leave their staterooms and were hurled down with such force that the right arm of each was broken.

In the steerage the passengers, crowded in their narrow little bunks, were being hurled on top of each other, against the decks and posts until nearly a score of them were injured. F. Spiroch and Anna Bartoon were knocked down. Their heads came in contact with such force that both became unconscious. The family of Heinrich Epp, eighteen in all, were badly bruised. The other injured people were fifteen in number. Their injuries consisted of bruises and sprained wrists and ankles.

Dr. Lonburn, a cabin passenger, was thrown across the saloon and had an arm broken. Another injured in the saloon was John Schirmer, who was knocked against a table and had his arm broken.

When the vessel got to her dock she was coated all over with salt, where the waves had broken on her, while her passengers were limping about with heads and arms bandaged.

The Cunard steamship Umbria weathered the same gale as the Augusta Victoria. The former sailed from Queenstown and caught up with the bad weather that day. The passengers suffered much, but only two were injured—Charles Roate, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was thrown to the floor of the smoking room and had his scalp lacerated, and Henry Harrison, an Englishman, who fell and was badly bruised. Mrs. Mary Moorman, a cabin passenger, forty-five, of Louisville, Ky., had a stroke of apoplexy and died.

It was discovered on the day that Mrs. Moorman died that a pin in the machinery of the vessel had broken. It was necessary to lay to until the damage was repaired. The vessel was in the trough of the sea for some hours, which increased the discomfort of the passengers. The waves broke into one stateroom and narrowly escaped drowning one of the passengers.

Among the passengers were Cornelius N. Bliss, his son, C. N. Bliss, Jr., Count Esterly, Admiral John C. Howell and F. W. Rhinelander.

The big French liner La Bretagne, from Havre, took a more southerly course, but encountered the hurricane. She weathered it bravely. The crew and passengers were uninjured. Some of the passengers thought that when they retired on Wednesday night they would have to take to the boats before the next day. La Bretagne passed a fishing boat, floating bottom up, with two dories alongside.

The schooner W. R. Houston returned to New York with her jib and foretop sails carried away. The steamer Storm King, from Hamburg for Montreal, put into Plymouth, and her captain reported that during the gale he lost 152 head of cattle.

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN.

Buildings Shattered and People Frightened by an Earthquake.

The heaviest earthquake shock ever felt at Napa, Cal., was experienced at 10:34 on a recent night. People rushed into the streets in night clothes in great excitement; chimneys toppled over and several buildings were shattered and badly shaken up. Drug store fixtures suffered greatly, bottles being thrown from the shelves to the floor, and other damage was done.

The Masonic Temple, a fine building, was shattered. At the State Insane Asylum great excitement prevailed, the patients being almost uncontrollable. It is reported that the building cracked and that other damage was done.

A severe earthquake shock also occurred at San Francisco at 10:27 that same night. It lasted fully half a minute and was the most severe experienced in that city for a long time. As far as known, however, no serious damage was done.

THE MARKETS.

42 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 35	@	4 10
Milch Cows, com. to good	22 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	8 50
Sheep	3 00	@	5 75
Lambs	5 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 60
Dressed	7	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 25	@	5 35
Patents	5 35	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05¾	@	1 09
Rye—State	90	@	92
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	62½	@	64
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	37
Mixed Western	33	@	35½
Hay—Fair to Good	65	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	06.50	@	06.55
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	29
Dairy, fair to good	19	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	24
Factory	15	@	16½
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	10
Skims—Light	4	@	7½
Western	6	@	8½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	23

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 90	@	5 35
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	4 40
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 65
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 75
Flour—Best Winter	5 00	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 03¼	@	1 04½
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	62½	@	63½
Oats—No. 3, White	—	@	34
Barley—No. 2 Western	—	@	67

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	25
Potatoes—Native Rose	1 60	@	1 70
Cheese—Northern, Choice	9½	@	10
Hay—Fair	15 00	@	16 00
Straw—Good to Prime	14 00	@	14 50
Butter—Firsts	20	@	23

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Northern	5	@	6¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Rye	4 75	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Oct.	1 05	@	1 05½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Oct.	63	@	64
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	36½
Potatoes	25	@	35
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7½

LATER NEWS.

PHILLIPS BROOKS was consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. The ceremonial occurred in Trinity Church, Boston.

CHARLES G. MCCAWLEY, Colonel Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, retired, died at his home at Rosemont, Penn. He had been ill since last March, when he sustained a stroke of paralysis.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS ratified the State and local candidates at a big mass meeting in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Rink. Ex-President Grover Cleveland presided.

THOMAS H. STOUT, a clerk employed by Kennett, Hopkins & Co., New York Stock Exchange brokers, has disappeared. He was a defaulter to the extent of about $50,000.

THE Indianapolis (Ind.) city election resulted in a Democratic victory. Sullivan was re-elected Mayor over Herod (Republican) by a majority of 2738.

A PASSENGER train jumped the track just east of Hicksville, Ohio. All the cars left the rails, killing three persons and injuring twenty-three others. The private car of Emmons Blaine, son of the Secretary of State, was in the wreck. Young Blaine was slightly injured.

SAM WRIGHT, colored, was hanged by a mob near Helena, Ga., for assaulting Miss Ada Beckwith.

THE surgeon who accompanied the Coroner from Wyoming to the Sargent ranch in Idaho to exhume the alleged remains of the late Robert Ray Hamilton, of New York City, reported that the examination was made, that the remains were unquestionably those of Robert Ray Hamilton, and that he came to his death by drowning.

C. F. HEINRICKS, a disappointed inventor, committed suicide at Chicago, Ill., by inhaling chloroform. By his bedside was found the model of an uncompleted electrical machine.

THE Assistant Treasurer at Boston having recently refused to give gold coin in exchange for a $1000 Treasury note when requested to do so, has been informed that his action is not approved by the Treasury Department.

ACTING TREASURER WHELPLEY has received a $500 Treasury note in an envelope post-marked New York, N. Y. It was accompanied by the following statement: This money is interest on moneys defrauded from the Government years ago. Principal and interest have now been restored. The money was deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of "Conscience."

SECRETARY RUSK assured a committee from the New York Produce Exchange that pork products stamped at abattoirs in the West could be re-examined at the port of export.

THE storm in Great Britain subsided, after raging for many hours; numerous marine disasters were reported. The latest reports tell of nineteen vessels being wrecked, with an estimated loss of twenty lives, while hundreds of people have been injured.

THREE persons were killed and eight injured by the breaking of the fly wheel in the Amoskeag Mill, in Manchester, N. H.

THE United States cruiser Atlanta, which narrowly escaped destruction during the late storm while on her way to help the wrecked Despatch, and on which six men were seriously injured by an explosion, has arrived at the Port of New York.

ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY MORIARTY, who is also City Councilman, and six other prominent citizens of Omaha, Neb., have been arrested for taking part in a lynching.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH LEE, second son of General Robert E. Lee, died at his home, in Ravensworth, Fairfax County, Va., aged fifty-four. He had represented his district for two terms in Congress and was a member-elect of the next House. The cause of his death was heart trouble and dropsy.

THE Treasury Department has denied the application of Young Ott, a Chinese laborer, for permission to re-enter the United States for the purpose of visiting relatives.

THE Russian Government has closed the University of Kieff, and has placed 500 of the students under arrest. This action has been taken on account of the recent revolutionary behavior of the students.

COUNT LUDWIG VON ARCO-VALLEY, the German Minister to the United States, died a few days ago in Berlin. Professor Bergmann had just performed an operation on the Count, his stomach having for some time refused to receive all food. The operation was not successful.

NEWSPAPER MEN KILLED.

They Were Riding on an Engine Which Left the Track.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of three members of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* staff and the serious injury of several other passengers, occurred on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway a few mornings ago about 11 o'clock at Crete, Ill. The dead are: Leonard Washburne, sporting editor of the *Inter-Ocean;* Fred. W. Henry, a reporter recently from Louisville; J. J. McAfferty, an artist, recently from St. Louis; James Clark, engineer.

The train left Evansville early that morning and proceeded safely to Crete, where it ran into an open switch. The three newspaper men who were killed were on the engine, Henry and McAfferty having gone out for the purpose of writing up and illustrating a midnight ride on a fast train, and Washburne, who was returning to Chicago from an Indiana trip, having joined his friends on the engine. As the locomotive plunged from the track the four men were caught and burried beneath the wreck.

The engine and baggage car were completely destroyed. Two passenger coaches and the sleeper were more or less damaged. The round-house at the switch was destroyed and fell upon the wrecked engine. Fireman Lafferty jumped from the engine and was slightly injured about the breast and stomach.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

England Has Decided to Use It for Big Guns Only.

After making thorough tests of the various kinds of smokeless powder, including American, England has rejected its use for small arms, owing to its not being compatible with the use of the uniform cartridges adopted by the British army, and also on account of its extremely rapid combustion. She has decided, however, to use it in cannon, a fourfold gain in the velocity of projectiles being obtained thereby.

Tried and Not Found Wanting.

BANGOR, Me.

DR. TOBIAS—For some time past I have been subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism. I have tried every remedy I ever heard of, but failed to get relief, until a friend suggested your Venetian Liniment. I acted on his advice and sent for a large bottle; my leg was so bad that I could hardly stand on it; with little faith, I commenced to apply it. In two minutes I was relieved; this gave me courage. I made a vigorous and thorough application and went to bed, sleeping all night; on waking in the morning I found myself transformed from a CRIPPLE to a HAPPY MAN, able to jump a five rail fence or dance a POLKA. I write you this letter to express my gratification in finding so valuable a medicine. I shall never be without it. D. E. W. STONE,
Agent Grand Trunk R. R., Canada.

THE RECORD

Of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla has never been surpassed in the history of medicine And the constant stream of letters from people who were almost in despair, but were cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is very gratifying. Because of these we urge all who suffer from Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other disease caused by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills—Invigorate the liver, regulate the bowels. Effective, but gentle. Price 25c.

The Story of Dresden China.

The first hard porcelain made in Europe—for majolica, Palissy ware, and others of the sort are pottery, and not porcelain—was the lovely Dresden ware, and in that line nothing has ever been made to exceed its beauty. Its flowers, its ribbons and ornaments, are perfection in design and color; there is a rumor that real lace is put into the clay before firing for the parts representing lace, but how that may be we do not know. It owes its existence to an accident. The chemist, who had been imprisoned by the Elector in order to find the secret of making gold and of the elixir of life, having come across some substance resembling porcelain in the bottom of a crucible, was unable to get it of a pure tint, till a rider one day found a peculiar white clay on his horse's hoofs, which he had dried and sifted and sold for hair-powder, and the unfortunate chemist, using it and observing its weight, experimented with it, and straightway the Dresden ware—or Meissen, as it is more correctly called—became a success, the first sculptors and colorists of the day lending their art to its perfection. Cruelty, or rather tyranny, has often attended on Dresden china; for Frederick the Great, having sent great quantities of this white earth to Berlin, took captive the best workers in the Meissen and sent them after it, never allowing them to see home again; and presently he obliged the Jews in his dominion to buy the china he thus manufactured by refusing them marriage licenses till they had procured a service, thus gaining an immense annual revenue.—*Harper's Bazar.*

In Mental Ruts.

"The monotony of certain lines of business and slight use of the mental faculties consequent upon a familiarity with a simple, unvarying routine," said an observant gentleman, "soon gives a stolid, apathetic, half idiotic cast in the human countenance. Take the average elevated railway ticket agent or gateman, or park official, or theatre doorkeeper, or anybody else who has little or no variety in his daily life, and in a short time his face is as blank as a piece of putty. A wooden impassiveness of feature takes the place of what we term expression, and the intellectual powers relapse into that dormant state that characterizes alike the savage and the idiotic. You will see the same thing in the idle, listless man about town, who is too lazy to work or think, and hasn't enough energy or even inclination to be bad. It is irritating to talk to such people. The restless, nervous man of keen intellectual edge who comes in contact with them chafes inwardly and sometimes outwardly. Half the trouble and friction that arises between individual members of the great, active, hustling public and officials of various lower grades is from this very fact. Neither the offender nor the offended understands the seat of the difficulty in dealing with each other. There are theatrical offic